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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1892.

Published by Authority.

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1893.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 1278, dated 20th November 1893.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1892.

REMARKS.—The attention of District Magistrates and Divisional Judges is invited to the statistics and remarks in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Report on the subject of the dismissal of complaints under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They should closely examine the working of the Courts subordinate to them in this respect and notice the matter fully in their reports. In dealing with this point it is desirable to keep charges of offences under the Penal Code separate from charges of offences under Special and Local Laws, as some classes of the latter are not properly charges of offences at all, and others are from the circumstances under which they are made almost invariably "true" The comparisons between different districts based upon those tables (in paragraphs 4 to 9 of the Report) which club together offences under Special and Local Laws and offences under the Penal Code are of less value than the similar comparisons made on the tables further on, which distinguish the two, the percentages of cases brought to trial and of convictions under Special and Local Laws being necessarily much higher than those under the Penal Code and the proportion of the former cases to the latter varying widely from one district to another.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Report.

2. Some of the figures given in the table in paragraph 15 of the Report call for notice. It is for example somewhat startling to find that in Ludhiána and Ferozepore cases of theft should have fallen to half what they were in the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioners of these two districts should be called upon to explain this so far as they can. His Honor cannot help suspecting that this is due to some change in the system of working or of compiling statistics.

Paragraph 15.

3. The results of trials for murder in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions are so important that it is desirable that they should be closely scrutinized, and the figures shown in the table in paragraph 20 of the Report exhibit such strange contrasts as to suggest that there is something calling for further inquiry. In the Deraját in both the years 1891 and 1892 of the persons tried for murder by the ordinary tribunals about 50 per cent. roughly speaking were convicted. One naturally expects to find the percentage of convictions in jirga cases somewhat different, and so it was in both years; but the strange thing is that, while it was much higher in 1891, *viz.* 79 per cent. as against 48 per cent. for ordinary tribunals, in the year 1892 it fell to 34 per cent. as against 52 per cent. for ordinary tribunals. In the Pesháwar Division the percentage of convictions for murder in the ordinary Courts was strikingly lower than in the Deraját, being only about 30 per cent. In 1892 it was lower still. The percentage of convictions for murder in trials by jirga in 1891 was 24 per cent., much less than the percentage for the ordinary Courts, but in 1892 it rose to 50 per cent. In this connection it is worthy of notice that the table in paragraph 40 of the Report shows that the percentage of convictions in all classes of cases tried by jirga in the Kohát District rose from 17 in 1891 to 57 in 1892. These variations are striking, and the Commissioners and Sessions Judges should be asked whether they can account for them in any way.

Paragraph 20.

4. The attention of the District Officers concerned is specially invited to the remarks in paragraph 21 of the Report. The concluding sentences of that paragraph are well worth the attention of all officers, and are reproduced in full:—

Paragraph 21.

If District Magistrates will take the trouble to compare the results of working in their districts with that in neighbouring districts, they will have no difficulty in finding out the weak points in the criminal administration of their districts. It is with this object that detailed figures for districts under all important heads are now given in the Judges' reports. This year the information given is more complete than usual, and it is to be hoped that it will be fully utilized.

5. The views of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick on the subject of proceedings in bad livelihood cases are expressed at length in his Review of the Police Administration Report for the year 1892, and are reproduced below :—

Paragraph 26.

"The variations shown for some districts in the statement in paragraph 15 of the Report in the number of bad characters ordered to furnish security from one year to another are very striking, but they are easily accounted for by the circumstance that, except in very rare cases where some one applies to have another put on security, the initiative in such proceedings rests entirely with the Magistrate of the district and the superior Police Officers. The matter may be allowed to rest for several years till a new District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police who is strongly impressed with its importance arrives. Then it is taken up systematically, and the result is that during the first year a large number of bad characters are placed on security. The worst characters having been thus disposed of, there is naturally a large diminution in the number dealt with in the next year, and so the matter proceeds. It is much to be regretted that the action of our officers in this particular is not more uniform, and efforts should be made to render it more so ; but at the same time it is not to be inferred that because the number of cases under this heading suddenly increases in one year or as suddenly diminishes in the next that the officers then in charge of the district have been doing anything but what is called for under the circumstances. It is impossible to doubt that a judicious use of the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to this matter has an important effect in reducing crime. On this point there is a general consensus of opinion ; but it cannot too often be repeated that a proper system of working and the closest supervision from the District Magistrate is needed to prevent these powers becoming an instrument of injustice and oppression, and there seems still to be some difference of opinion as to whether the practice adopted in some districts of sending a Judicial Officer out into the villages to take up the cases on the spot is a good one. The Commissioner of Ráwalpindi stigmatises this system as 'badmásh hunting,' and says that to entrust the working of it 'to a Native 1st Class Magistrate if an average man,' as appears to have been done in Siálkot, 'entails many wrong convictions.' But the point is not one to be disposed of by a dyslogistic epithet, nor can the Lieutenant-Governor admit that a Native officer is in any special way unfit to be entrusted with work of this description in the performance of which an intimate knowledge of the people is one of the most important qualifications. His Honor further observes that Major Montgomery states that he employed a selected Magistrate for this work. The following remarks by two officers who seem to have devoted much attention to the matter are worth quoting. Mr. Silcock, the District Magistrate of Jhelum, writes as follows :—

"No one is allowed to be sent up for trial under Section 110 until the Police have carefully made out a statement showing from their own registers the number of times the accused has been convicted, or has had his house searched, or has been suspected, and all particulars regarding the accused and his mode of life and his confederates have to be noted in the statement, and it is only after I have gone through this statement that I sanction prosecution. In this way it is assured that none shall be sent up for trial simply through enmity on the part of the Lambardárs or the Police, and the oppression of the people which existed under the old system of sending a Magistrate out through the villages to take up badmáshi cases on his own motion on the spot without any preliminary investigation has been done away with.

"Mr. Fanshawe, District Magistrate of Lahore, in certain instructions issued by him on this subject, writes thus :—

"All cases against bad characters in villages (except in connection with specific offences or when the sanction of the District Magistrate is given) are to be taken up by officers while on tour in the cold weather. Such cases should be tried openly before the Lambardárs and the people of the country-side. It is then only that a man's real character is known, and the possible element of enmity in the charge brought against him can be

eliminated; moreover, a bad character can then produce his witnesses at once, and they are generally afraid to tell lies openly before the country-side. Such a person should always be given a full opportunity to do this, and he should not be asked if he is willing to give security without its being explained to him that he is entitled to call witnesses if he chooses. He can further usually in these circumstances furnish security at once, and all the country-side sees who the sureties are. If he cannot furnish security at once, he should be allowed a week or ten days on *házir samánat* to do so; and the order to furnish the security should not be actually recorded until he appears with his sureties.

"Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is in entire accord with Mr. Fanshawe as to the importance of having these cases investigated systematically by an officer on the spot, and he does not see why the officer deputed to investigate them, if he is a specially selected officer, as he should be, should not take up cases of his own motion; indeed his doing so is one of the greatest checks on the action of the Police, who, if the matter is left entirely to their initiative, are very apt to let off those bad characters who make it worth their while to do so. On the other hand, it is obviously necessary that either the District Magistrate or the officer he deputes for this duty should in every case insist on being supplied with information of the sort referred to by Mr. Silcock. All requisite precautions seem to be combined in the system adopted by Major Montgomery, the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot, and described by him in his criminal report for 1892 as follows:—

"The number of persons from whom security for good behaviour was demanded this year was 728. A great deal of care has been bestowed in the preparation of lists of bad characters. A few years ago Munshi Mannu Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was sent round the district to note the names of bad characters: his list contained much valuable information.

"Last year the Tahsíldárs were ordered to prepare lists. When these were ready they were compared with the Police lists and with that prepared by Munshi Mannu Lál, and, after a considerable amount of inquiry, finally revised lists were made over to a selected Magistrate, who was ordered to go out and take security thána by thána. I have before remarked that the working of Section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, and following sections is beset with difficulties. we wish to get hold of the principal criminals, but the principal criminals are often men of position, and succeed in keeping their names out of the Police lists of bad characters; while Deputy Inspectors are apt to swell their lists by the inclusion of men who cannot be described as habitual thieves or receivers, or who are unable to pay sufficiently to have their names excluded I think the plan we are now following is the best that can be adopted; the lists are very carefully scrutinised by officers of position, and the Magistrate who finally goes out to demand security is ordered to exercise his discretion in taking up his cases and not to consider the lists he has been given as necessarily correct or exhaustive."

6. The results shown in paragraph 31 of the Report are similar to those commented on in paragraph 3 of the Review of the Criminal Justice Report for 1891, and His Honor still thinks that the matter is one which requires further looking into by Sessions Judges, and will be glad if it is noticed in some detail in next year's Report. The explanation of the high percentage of convictions by Benches of Honorary Magistrates no doubt is that such Benches are usually constituted in municipal towns, and though they have a number of petty cases of assault and the like to deal with, they also have to dispose of a large number of cases under the Municipal Act and petty nuisance cases, in which the percentage of convictions is high. As regards Honorary Magistrates sitting alone, it may be that the low percentage of convictions in their Courts is due to their commonly sitting in places where prosecutions under Special and Local Laws are rarer and to their trying for the most part the same classes of cases as Náib-Tahsíldárs.

Paragraph 31.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the services of Háfiz Iláhi Bakhsh, Fakír Saiyad Jamál-ud-din, and the other Honorary Magistrates in the Province.

Paragraph 35.

8. His Honor agrees entirely in the remark in paragraph 37 of the Report that it is desirable that District Magistrates should deal more largely than they at present do in some districts with habitual criminals.

Paragraph 37

9. The number of cases referred to jirgas in the Dera Ismail Khan District rose from 23 in 1890 to 122 in 1891, and then fell to 25 in 1892. No explanation has been given of these variations Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will be glad if the learned Judges will call on the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner for any explanation they may be able to give.

Paragraph 39

10. Unless there is some special reason to account for it, the steady decrease in the amount of compensation awarded during the last three years is a matter for regret.

Paragraph 50.

11. It is certainly not satisfactory that in no less than 14 districts the Deputy Commissioner should have called for no files of subordinate Courts for the purpose of inspecting them, and that only 4 Sessions Judges should have called for any It is true, as observed in the Report, that numerous files are in a certain sense inspected in disposing of appeals and revision cases, and that District Magistrates and Sessions Judges have thus considerable—indeed, it may be said sufficient—opportunities of detecting and correcting the grosser errors of the subordinate Courts ; but an officer in disposing of an appeal or revision case naturally confines himself to the consideration of such errors, and can scarcely be expected to look beyond them. Many irregularities and faulty methods of working into which young officers, and some older ones too, constantly fall must escape his notice, and the only way to detect and correct them is to call occasionally for ten or twelve files taken at random and have them thoroughly overhauled. Sir Dennis Fitizpatrick is well aware that most of our District Magistrates and Sessions Judges are already overburthened with work, but such an examination of files as is suggested can usually be carried out with very little trouble to the presiding officer of a Court, if he has even a fairly good clerk or sarishtadár who would look through the files and bring all irregularities to his notice.

Paragraph 61.

12. The remarks made by Sessions Judges and District Officers are in many cases valuable, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these officers will exercise a strict supervision over the working of the subordinate Courts, especially with reference to the points which are brought to notice in these annual reports and reviews.

13. Sir Dennis Fitizpatrick feels that his special thanks are due to the learned Judges of the Chief Court for the manner in which the arduous and important duties devolving on them have, in spite of many difficulties, been performed by them during the year under report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges, and that the Report and Review be circulated as usual and copies forwarded to the Government of India ; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

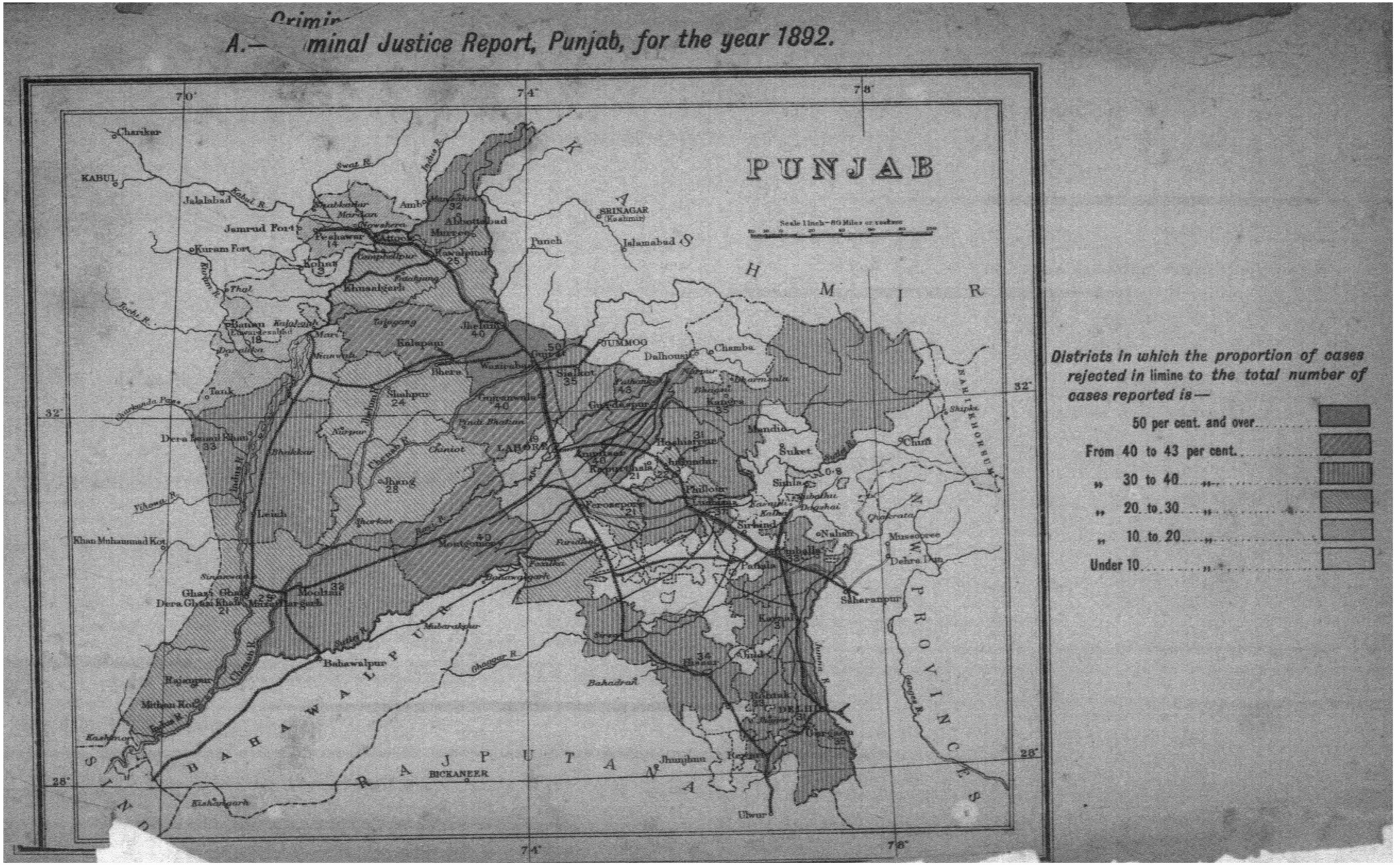
By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,

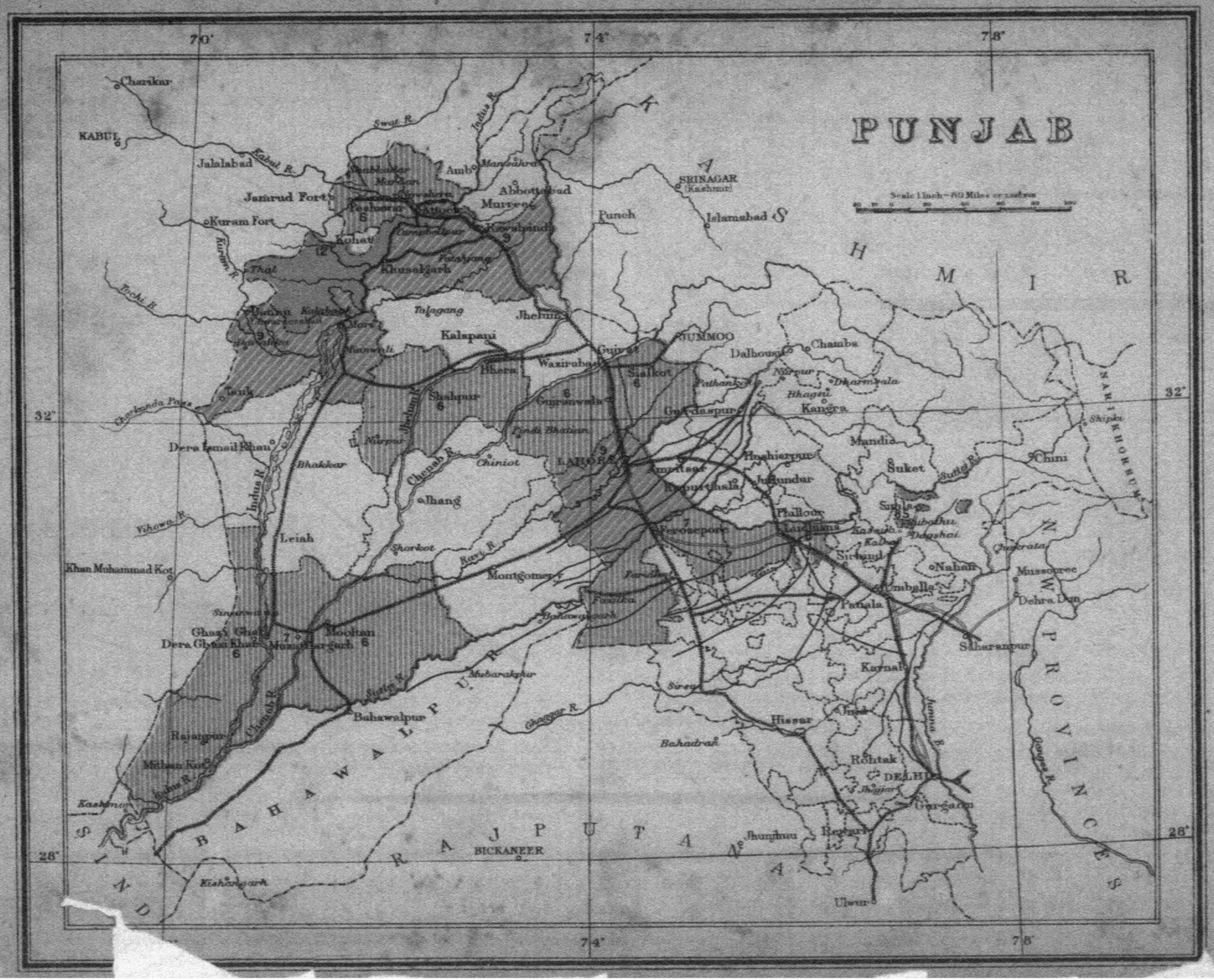
Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—21-11 93—333.

A.— Criminal Justice Report, Punjab, for the year 1892.



B.—Criminal Justice Report, Punjab, for the year 1892.



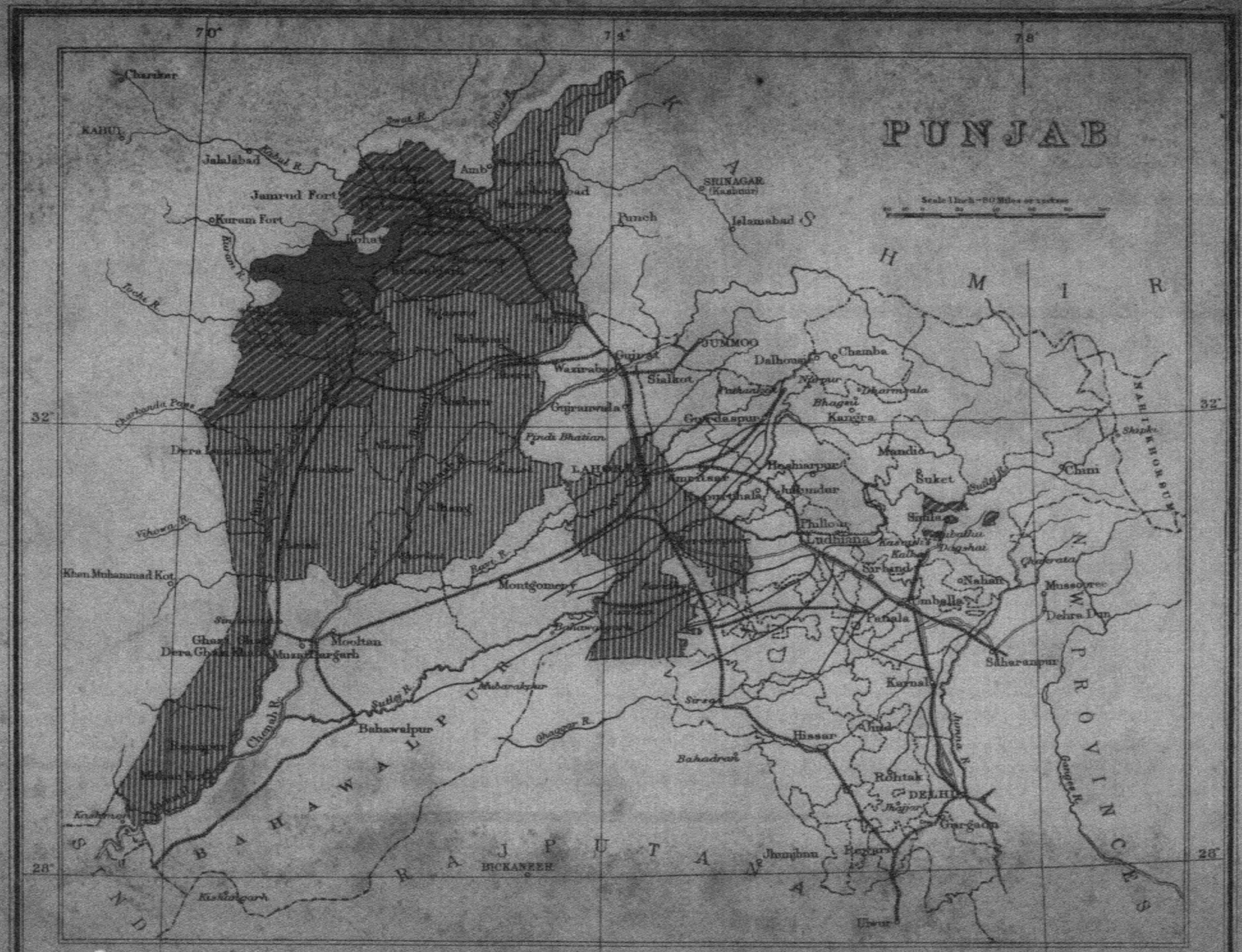
Districts in which the number of Criminal Cases of all kinds returned as true is—

From 12 to 85 per 1,000 of the population

9 do. do.

6 or 7 do. do.

Below 6 uncoloured.



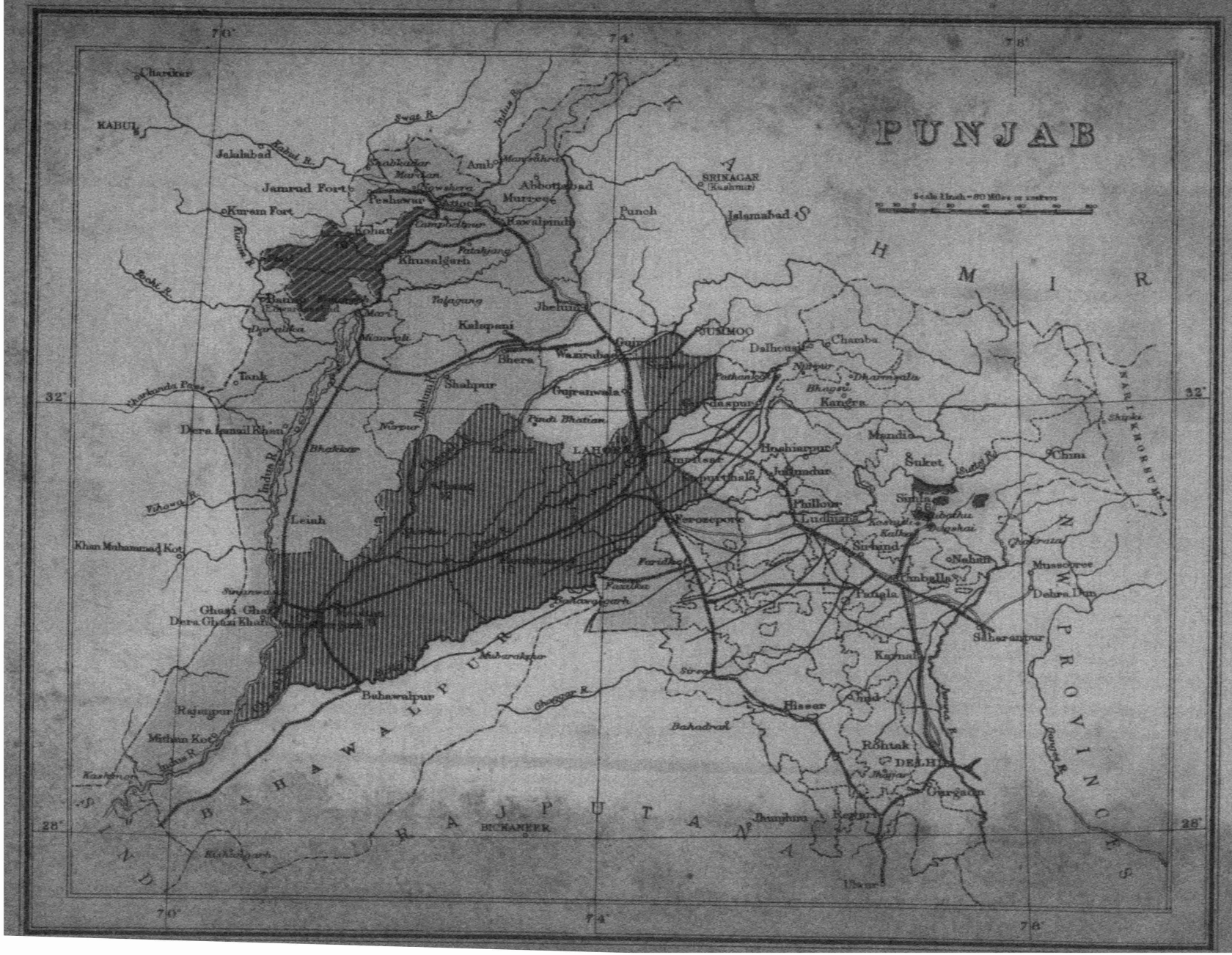
Districts in which the number of Se
Criminal Cases, affecting the human
(petty hurts and assaults being
cluded), is—

4 per 10,000 of the population

2 do. do.

1 do. do.

Below 1 uncoloured.



Districts in which the number of Serious Criminal Cases, relating to property (excluding petty cases of mischief and trespass), is—

66 cases per 10,000 of the population

16 ..... do. ..... do.

10 to 12 do. ..... do.

Below 10 per 1,000 uncoloured.

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Appendices.

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FROM

E. W. PARKER, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

TO

C. L. TUPPER, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Dated LAHORE, *the 8th June* 1893.

SIR,

Annual Report on Criminal Justice submitted.

I am directed by the Judges to submit their Annual Report on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab, during the year 1892, together with the usual statements.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Statement of offences reported, admitted to have occurred, and brought to trial, respectively.

2. The following table gives the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial, during each of the past five years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
	1889	124,558	42,542	1,985	80,031	58,010	125,812	
	1890	118,297	40,160	1,713	76,424	55,531	121,307	
	1891	127,180	45,358	2,461	79,321	58,105	126,942	
	1892	126,251	42,363	3,009	80,879	58,555	131,270	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
	1890	34,052	4,875	62	29,115	28,205	57,508	
	1891	38,169	5,222	55	32,892	31,978	62,461	
	1892	43,891	6,039	101	37,751	36,840	68,503	
Total ...	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	
	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181,880	
	1890	152,349	45,035	1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	
	1891	165,349	50,620	2,516	112,213	90,083	189,403	
	1892	170,142	48,402	3,110	118,630	95,395	199,775	

NOTE.—The figures for the Court of the Honorary Magistrate of Lahaul were received too late for incorporation in this report, but have been enterd in a note attached as appendix B.

Variations in reported crime noticed.

3. The average annual number of offences reported, for the five years 1888-92, was 162,000; the number in the year 1892 was 170,142, or 8,142 above the average. The number of offences reported in the year 1891 was itself above the average, but the number in the year 1892 exceeded that in 1891 by 4,793 offences. The increase represents 5 per cent on the average and about 3 per cent on the number in 1891.

In regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, the number reported in the year 1892 is below that for the preceding year by 929 offences, but is above the quinquennial average by 751; these variations are trifling. The real increase is in offences falling under Local and Special Laws. The number of offences under this head reported in the year 1887 was 31,262; in 1892 it was 43,891, and there has been a continuous increase in each intervening year. In 1891 the increase amounted to 4,117, or 12 per cent on the year 1890; and in 1892 there was a further increase of 5,722 offences, or 15 per cent. The increase consists mainly of petty offences against Municipal and Cantonment rules regulating sanitation and similar matters.

An examination of the figures for reported crime in districts, shows that there has been a marked decrease in the following districts, namely:—

Gurgáon	24	per cent	less than in 1891.
Bannu	14	„	„
Jullundur	13	„	„
Delhi	11	„	„
Hissár	8	„	„

and an increase in the following districts, namely:—

Simla	72	per cent	more than in 1891.
Gujránwála	34	„	„
Lahore	17	„	„
Hazára	12	„	„
Kángra	12	„	„
Jhang	11	„	„
Karnál	10	„	„
Jhelum			
Gujrát			
Shahpur			

Looking, however, to the averages for a series of years, it appears that in the Karnál and Shahpur districts, the increase, and in the Bannu district, the decrease, is unimportant.

In the Gurgáon district the years 1889, 1890 and 1891 were abnormal years, in which crime was much above the average. Taking the average for twelve years, the normal number would be 2,300 reported offences; in 1892 the number was 2,272. The District Magistrate attributes the decrease to the prosperity of the agriculturists and to more active measures in the repression of crime.

No special reasons for decrease are given in regard to the three remaining districts named.

In Simla the large increase is entirely due to the active measures taken to punish breaches of Municipal rules and of section 34 of the Police Act, since the appointment of a Municipal Magistrate.

In the Gujránwála and Jhang districts, the Chenáb Canal works and colonization operations account for the increase.

In the Lahore district there has been an increase in petty hurts and assaults and breaches of sanitary rules but not in serious crime.

In the remaining districts showing an increase, it is chiefly in petty crime and is attributed to general causes, such as the badness of the seasons and so forth.

The district figures are further criticized under the classified heads of crime.

Complaints summarily dismissed or struck out

4. The number of offences reported in the Punjab is about 25 per cent below that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with a considerably larger population. The proportion of complaints of offences which are summarily rejected rises from about 8 per cent in Madras, and from 19 to 22 per cent in Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, to 30 per cent in the Punjab.* Taking the average results for the past five years, there were 162,000 offences reported each year, of which nearly 50,000 were thrown out *in limine*. In the year 1892 the

* Statistics of British India, 1890-91, page 12.

figures were 170,142 and 51,512, respectively; the percentage being 30 or the same as the average for the quinquennial period for which figures are given. As already pointed out, this proportion is considerably above that found to prevail elsewhere in India, and shows that the people of the Punjab file criminal complaints on the slightest provocation and frequently as a mere precautionary measure, when no offence has really been committed, and as the result of trifling quarrels. The following table gives the figures under this head in each district of the Punjab:—

District.	Average, 1888-1892			1892.		
	Offences reported	Rejected *in limine*.	Percentage of cases rejected *in limine* to cases reported.	Number of cases reported.	Rejected *in limine*	Percentage of cases rejected *in limine* to cases reported.
Delhi	4,820	1,521	31	4,446	1,379	31
Gurgáon	2,608	933	35	2,272	815	35
Rohtak	2,100	584	27	2,213	740	33
Karnál	3,135	1,061	33	3,224	1,003	31
Umballa	6,519	2,387	36	6,127	2,030	33
Ludhiána	6,295	2,472	39	6,611	2,507	37
Simla	2,288	77	3	3,835	33	1
Jullundur	6,276	1,255	19	5,889	1,301	22
Hoshiárpur	5,630	2,135	38	6,003	1,860	30
Kángra	4,578	1,626	35	4,943	1,748	37
Amritsar	8,613	3,714	42	9,211	3,741	40
Gurdáspur	7,370	3,216	43	7,692	3,353	43
Siálkot	10,601	4,084	38	11,149	3,952	35
Gujránwála	5,702	1,670	29	7,466	3,048	40
Lahore	10,257	2,365	23	11,978	2,304	19
Ferozepore	7,951	2,167	27	8,340	1,762	21
Hissár	3,919	1,488	30	3,634	1,254	34
Mooltan	6,124	1,916	31	6,472	2,152	33
Jhang	2,659	844	31	2,931	840	28
Montgomery	3,870	1,310	33	3,323	1,314	39
Muzaffargarh	3,626	1,020	28	4,012	1,020	25
Jhelum	5,007	1,606	32	5,314	2,104	39
Gujrát	5,460	2,266	40	6,354	3,070	48
Shahpur	4,171	1,153	27	4,200	1,019	24
Ráwalpindi	11,924	3,126	26	10,889	2,806	25
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,722	1,092	40	3,168	1,053	33
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2,819	365	12	3,080	643	20
Bannu	4,038	446	11	4,096	747	18
Pesháwar	5,521	935	16	5,431	795	14
Hazára	2,988	813	27	3,191	1,035	32
Kohát	2,496	98	3	2,648	84	3
Total ...	162,087	49,745	30	170,142	51,512	30

Remarks on district figures for summary dismissals

5. The difference in the action taken in different districts towards eliminating groundless reports of offences in the first instance, is very considerable. While in the Simla and Kohát districts all reported crime is returned as probably true; and in the Peshâwar (14), Bannu (18), Lahore (19), Dera Ghâzi Khan (20), Ferozepore (21), and Jullundur (22) districts, the percentage of cases thrown out summarily is far below the average; in the Gujrát (48), Gurdáspur (43), Amritsar (40) and Gujránwála (40) districts, the Magistrates seem able to throw out from 40 to 50 per cent of the complaints filed as presumably groundless. The subject requires attention in the districts mentioned. A map (A) is prefixed to this report illustrating in shades of colour the proportion of cases rejected *in limine* to the total number reported, in the districts of the Province.

Offences which may be taken to have occurred.

6. The number of offences which are admitted to have occurred in the year 1892 was 118,630, as compared with 112,213 in the year 1891 and an annual average (1888-92) of 112,340. The increase is thus about 5 per cent, of which about 1 per cent is in offences

falling under the Indian Penal Code and the rest in offences falling under Local and Special Laws. Cases brought to trial numbered 95,395 as compared with 90,083 in the preceding year and a quinquennial average of 88,220. The increase is, therefore, substantial, being nearly 6 per cent on the working in 1891 and 8 per cent above the average. This increase was, as might have been expected from the figures of reported crime, almost entirely in offences falling under Local and Special Laws.

The following table gives the district figures for offences admitted to have occurred and offences brought to trial, respectively :—

District.	Average 1888-1892.			1892.		
	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to offences returned as true.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to offences returned as true.
Delhi	3,298	3,044	92	3,067	3,067	100
Gurgáon	1,674	1,443	86	1,457	1,305	89
Rohtak	1,516	1,354	89	1,473	1,381	93
Karnál	2,075	1,681	81	2,221	1,825	82
Umballa	4,182	3,296	79	4,097	3,486	85
Ludhiána	3,823	3,317	86	4,104	3,137	76
Simla	2,211	2,103	95	3,802	3,573	93
Jullundur	5,021	4,128	82	4,588	3,758	81
Hoshiárpur	3,495	2,673	76	4,143	2,937	70
Kángra	2,952	2,782	87	3,195	2,981	93
Amritsar	4,899	3,900	79	5,470	4,076	74
Gurdáspur	4,154	3,155	75	4,339	3,348	77
Siálkot	6,516	4,266	65	7,197	4,960	69
Gujránwála	4,031	2,423	60	4,418	2,785	63
Lahore	7,892	5,560	70	9,674	7,704	79
Ferozepore	5,784	4,293	74	6,578	4,633	70
Hissár	2,430	2,010	82	2,380	2,050	86
Mooltan	4,208	3,694	87	4,320	3,905	90
Jhang	1,815	1,464	80	2,091	1,778	85
Montgomery	2,561	1,654	76	2,009	1,697	84
Muzaffargarh	2,605	2,040	78	2,992	2,340	78
Jhelum	3,401	2,601	76	3,210	2,594	80
Gujrát	3,194	2,392	74	3,284	2,209	67
Shahpur	3,018	2,250	74	3,181	2,462	77
Ráwalpindi	8,798	6,404	72	8,083	6,611	81
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,631	1,184	72	2,115	1,517	71
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2,454	2,297	93	2,437	2,204	90
Bannu	3,593	2,837	79	3,349	2,846	87
Peshawar	4,586	4,014	87	4,636	4,123	88
Hazára	2,175	1,827	84	2,156	1,834	85
Kohát	2,398	2,134	88	2,564	2,269	88
Total ...	112,340	88,220	78	118,630	95,395	80

District figures as to offences admitted to have occurred and cases brought to trial alluded to.

7. The number of offences returned as true, namely 118,630 represents five offences for each one thousand of the population. In the Simla district the proportion rises as high as eighty-five for each thousand, but the conditions of that district are altogether exceptional. The next highest figure is found in the Kohát district with twelve offences *per mille*; the lowest is two offences *per mille* in the Gurgáon and Rohtak districts. The proportion of true cases to population is illustrated in map B prefixed to this report.

According to the results obtained in other parts of India, as well as in this Province, the proportion borne by cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred may be expected to range between 75 and 80 per cent. Judged by this standard, the working in the Siálkot and Gujránwála districts, both as to the average and as to the figures in 1892, must be regarded as most unfavourable; while it cannot be regarded as satisfactory in the Gujrát, Hoshiárpur and Ferozepore districts, as far as the figures for the year 1892 are concerned. The average for five years in the Lahore district is not good. In the Jullundur district, notwithstanding that the proportion of cases thrown out summarily is

comparatively small, the proportion of cases brought to trial to cases returned as true is high. In the Delhi, Simla, Mooltan, Kángra, Rohtak and Dera Gházi Khan districts, from 92 to 95 per cent of true crime is apparently brought to trial,—a result almost too favourable to be accepted with much confidence.

Cases and persons tried, proportion resulting in conviction.

8. The average number of cases and persons, respectively, brought to trial each year, taking the figures for the years 1890-92, is 89,740 cases and 189,330 persons; the average numbers of cases in which a conviction is obtained and of persons convicted stand at 45,196 and 78,363, respectively. The percentage of convictions, namely 41, is not as good as that attained in other Provinces,* except perhaps Bombay; although the elimination of groundless charges in the preliminary stages of enquiry is more extensive (30 per cent) in the Punjab than elsewhere (about 25 per cent). Taking the actual figures for the year under report, there were—

95,395 *cases* brought to trial,
199,775 *persons* ,,
49,194 cases in which a conviction was obtained,
94,140 persons convicted.

The proportion was thus 51 per cent of cases and 47 per cent of persons tried resulted in convictions. The average percentages for three years were 50 and 41 respectively, so that the working in the year 1892 was satisfactory. The following table gives the figures under these heads for each district:—

District.	Average for 1890-92.						1892.					
	Brought to trial.		*Convicted.*		*Percentage of convictions.*		*Brought to trial.*		*Convicted.*		*Percentage of convictions.*	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Delhi	3,164	5,507	1,552	2,132	49	38	3,067	5,140	1,731	3,043	56	59
Gurgáon	1,538	3,357	826	1,462	53	43	1,305	2,716	633	1,291	48	47
Rohtak	1,418	2,843	733	1,145	51	40	1,381	2,776	700	1,369	50	49
Karnál	1,849	3,605	1,016	1,387	54	38	1,825	3,699	1,021	1,803	55	48
Umballa	3,249	6,395	1,639	2,572	50	40	3,486	6,819	1,732	3,410	50	50
Ludhiána	3,370	7,967	1,354	2,555	40	32	3,137	7,367	1,309	3,105	41	42
Simla	2,578	3,448	2,088	2,512	81	72	3,573	4,453	2,946	3,553	82	79
Jullundur	4,285	10,073	1,779	3,696	41	36	3,758	9,659	1,555	3,736	41	38
Hoshiárpur	2,708	6,687	830	1,577	30	23	2,937	7,289	898	2,890	30	39
Kángra	2,783	6,542	1,247	2,832	45	43	2,981	6,673	1,202	2,951	40	44
Amritsar	3,632	6,918	1,824	2,685	50	38	4,076	7,917	1,874	4,048	46	51
Gurdáspur	3,163	6,613	1,089	1,656	34	25	3,348	6,989	1,269	3,308	38	47
Siálkot	4,444	9,274	2,373	4,076	53	43	4,960	10,417	2,709	4,909	54	47
Gujránwála	2,427	5,351	1,013	1,727	41	32	2,785	6,161	1,167	2,737	41	44
Lahore	5,999	11,621	3,124	4,799	52	41	7,704	13,868	4,383	7,556	56	54
Ferozepore	4,321	9,860	1,589	2,879	36	29	4,633	10,582	2,002	4,533	43	42
Hissár	2,064	3,576	1,185	1,671	57	46	2,050	3,734	1,183	2,035	57	54
Mooltan	3,898	7,463	2,090	3,048	53	40	3,905	7,501	1,947	3,850	41	51
Jhang	1,513	2,572	967	1,274	63	49	1,778	2,957	1,095	1,736	61	58
Montgomery	1,605	3,436	848	1,467	52	42	1,697	3,666	898	1,670	52	45
Muzaffargarh	2,104	3,695	1,125	1,561	53	42	2,340	4,048	1,261	2,308	54	56
Jhelum	2,489	6,586	1,099	2,806	44	42	2,594	7,259	1,333	2,550	51	35
Gujrát	2,331	5,327	979	1,730	42	32	2,209	5,884	1,057	2,154	47	36
Shahpur	2,258	4,488	1,354	2,268	59	51	2,462	4,725	1,479	2,422	60	51
Rawalpindi	6,380	14,007	3,436	6,823	53	48	6,611	14,008	3,520	6,540	53	46
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,259	2,452	723	1,249	57	51	1,517	3,010	766	1,502	50	50
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2,213	4,259	1,257	2,073	57	48	2,204	4,260	1,168	2,163	53	50
Bannu	3,022	6,795	1,658	2,953	54	43	2,846	6,406	1,485	2,827	52	44
Peshawar	3,815	8,940	2,268	4,877	59	54	4,123	9,656	2,434	4,079	59	42
Hazára	1,815	4,916	839	2,026	46	41	1,834	4,783	952	1,810	51	37
Kohát	2,096	4,757	1,292	2,845	61	59	2,269	5,353	1,485	2,252	65	42
Total ...	89,740	189,330	45,196	78,363	50	41	95,395	199,775	49,194	94,140	51	47

Districts in which the working appears to have been unfavourable.

9. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial, was very unsatisfactory in the following districts, namely:—

Jhelum 35
Gujrát 36
Hazára 37
Jullundur 38
Hoshiárpur 39

The percentage of cases brought to trial in which a conviction was obtained, was exceedingly low in the following districts, namely:—

Hoshiárpur 30
Gurdáspur 38

* Statistics of British India, 1890-91, page 12.

B.—Offences classified.

Main sub-division of offences into offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and offences falling under Local and Special Laws.

10. Of the whole number of offences reported in the year under report, 74 per cent were offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and 26 per cent were offences falling under Local and Special Laws. In the year 1891 the percentages were 77 and 23 respectively. Thirty-five per cent of the offences reported under the Indian Penal Code and 14 per cent of those falling under Local and Special Laws were thrown out summarily. There were 80,879 offences under the Indian Penal Code and 37,751 offences under Local and Special Laws which may be taken to have occurred; being 69 and 31 per cent, respectively, of the whole number shown as true. In the preceding year the percentages were 70 and 30 respectively.

Offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

Offences falling under the Indian Penal Code classified.

11. The following table shows offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, which are admitted to have occurred, classified according to the main heads of crime. The figures are for five years, and also show the number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried, in regard to each of the past two years:—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1891.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State	1	3	1	1	1	−50	2	1	6	1	6	1	100	100
VII.— Do. relating to the Army and Navy	2	3	1	6	2	−66	2	1	6	1	6	1	100	100
VIII.— Do. against public tranquillity	922	749	835	769	818	+6	761	795	5,367	6,006	3,276	3,954	61	59
IX.— Do. by or relating to public servants	150	219	205	132	170	+29	137	164	211	248	64	70	30	28
X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	1,260	1,154	1,018	891	905	+1	886	905	1,688	1,729	822	935	48	54
XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice	1,268	1,164	1,208	1,269	1,283	+0	1,267	1,286	1,881	1,971	899	923	48	48
XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	157	145	146	175	151	−13	162	150	202	189	100	111	49	60
XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	103	76	67	83	65	−21	81	63	160	79	106	48	66	60
XIV.— Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	695	621	570	646	763	+18	636	745	1,701	2,378	1,152	1,710	71	71
XV.— Do. relating to religion	145	158	117	135	145	+7	122	134	370	376	79	26	21	7
XVI.— Do. affecting the human body—	967	850	926	945	885	−6	910	916	1,621	1,688	734	779	48	46
1. Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births	59	60	74	63	62	−1	49	67	67	68	27	31	40	45
2. Hurt	11,452	11,188	10,773	12,032	14,190	+18	11,087	12,966	28,312	31,325	4,676	4,872	16	15
3. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	753	714	685	646	729	+20	542	585	1,457	1,473	160	243	11	16
4. Criminal force and assault	18,192	17,526	16,373	15,380	15,318	−0·2	13,621	12,309	32,158	30,794	4,137	4,117	12	13
5. Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	277	261	215	300	293	−15	247	232	613	555	188	208	30	37
6. Rape	232	194	80	90	88	+3	70	89	81	116	36	49	57	55
7. Unnatural offences	109	88	86	86	81	+1	72	80	94	96	49	65	52	63
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—														
1. Theft	15,739	13,180	12,634	13,547	12,573	−7	7,997	8,592	11,859	12,217	7,681	7,804	64	63
2. Extortion	201	247	187	188	308	+64	171	252	431	553	44	59	10	10
3. Robbery and dacoity	580	475	392	389	350	−9	253	255	589	605	321	248	56	40
4. Criminal misappropriation of property	455	501	465	530	521	−1	357	516	880	816	411	356	46	43
5. Criminal breach of trust	814	699	716	737	840	+11	701	734	859	986	301	341	35	35
6. Receiving of stolen property	3,174	2,723	2,455	2,601	2,488	−4	2,134	2,166	3,180	3,145	1,021	1,067	32	34
7. Cheating	746	850	767	923	851	−7	649	776	1,302	1,316	225	250	17	19
8. Fraudulent deeds	16	21	12	20	17	−15	18	37	61	61	11	40	20	65
9. Mischief	3,026	3,709	3,672	3,881	3,637	+9	3,060	3,506	7,510	7,709	2,525	3,125	32	27
10. Criminal trespass	19,720	17,145	16,649	17,983	17,342	−3	6,438	6,373	12,767	12,964	4,439	4,630	34	35
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or trade or property marks	156	166	143	174	136	−8	165	151	289	257	90	56	31	21
XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service	20	39	25	21	34	+61	17	32	27	77	8	15	11	20
XX.—Offences relating to marriage	4,082	3,916	3,841	3,703	4,050	+9	3,551	3,506	5,844	6,902	531	645	9	9
XXI.—Defamation	227	251	278	298	260	−13	236	237	564	421	52	61	9	12
XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,110	1,021	958	1,136	1,439	+26	1,110	1,237	2,056	2,958	271	348	13	13
Total	87,601	80,031	76,424	79,321	80,879	+2	58,103	59,555	124,180	128,913	35,324	36,530	28	28
Local and Special Laws	28,475	29,056	29,113	32,892	37,751	+14	31,976	30,540	62,004	68,140	41,701	46,982	67	69
Grand Total	116,076	109,087	105,537	112,213	118,630	+5	90,079	90,095	186,184	197,067	77,025	83,512	41	42

12. The following table gives detailed information as to the working in districts, in regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, for each of the past four years :—

Variations in districts in regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

District		Offences reported.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Delhi	1889	4,077	2,219	1,876	54	84	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,161	2,093	1,798	66	85	620	35	3,947	1,119	28
	1891	3,573	2,368	2,089	66	88	626	30	4,257	1,143	27
	1892	3,037	1,738	1,738	57	100	719	41	3,479	925	26
Gurgáon	1889	2,155	1,209	966	56	80	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,288	1,275	1,036	55	81	470	45	2,509	873	35
	1891	2,371	1,368	1,105	57	80	393	35	2,455	633	26
	1892	1,770	994	841	56	84	264	31	1,800	464	25
Rohtak	1889	1,623	1,087	885	66	81	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	1,648	1,238	1,058	75	85	518	48	2,065	756	36
	1891	1,603	1,190	1,013	74	85	366	36	2,087	644	31
	1892	1,709	1,031	939	60	91	360	38	2,027	683	33
Karnál	1889	2,629	1,577	987	59	62	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,148	1,451	1,043	67	71	309	29	2,254	592	26
	1891	2,159	1,380	1,055	64	76	362	34	2,554	614	24
	1892	2,297	1,350	979	60	72	303	31	2,499	496	20
Umballa	1889	5,990	3,316	2,243	55	67	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	5,101	3,174	2,209	62	69	778	35	4,500	1,243	27
	1891	5,196	2,837	2,046	54	72	798	38	4,177	1,339	32
	1892	4,574	2,702	2,107	59	78	683	32	4,519	1,074	20
Ludhiána	1889	4,996	3,078	2,818	61	91	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	5,516	2,998	2,643	54	88	673	25	6,311	1,157	18
	1891	6,049	3,388	2,740	56	81	797	29	6,386	1,173	18
	1892	5,387	3,044	2,081	56	68	504	24	5,303	883	16
Simla	1889	590	457	457	77	100	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	659	626	485	95	77	271	55	764	325	42
	1891	739	697	530	94	76	214	40	788	313	40
	1892	810	779	550	96	70	256	46	875	347	40
Jullundur	1889	4,568	3,468	2,769	76	79	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	4,947	3,982	2,987	80	75	467	15	6,805	947	14
	1891	5,217	4,101	3,139	78	76	771	24	7,414	1,670	22
	1892	4,594	3,396	2,572	74	75	600	23	6,482	1,431	22
Hoshiárpur	1889	4,996	2,957	2,156	59	72	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	4,639	2,653	2,014	57	75	419	20	4,999	806	16
	1891	4,980	2,724	2,158	54	80	510	23	5,384	926	17
	1892	5,289	3,557	2,401	67	67	560	23	5,958	1,003	16
Kángra	1889	3,886	2,477	2,293	63	92	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,769	2,320	2,152	61	92	970	45	4,585	1,608	35
	1891	3,802	2,090	1,972	55	94	701	35	4,488	1,550	34
	1892	4,186	2,490	2,291	59	90	620	27	4,750	1,255	26
Amritsar	1889	6,376	2,822	2,149	44	76	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	6,129	2,998	2,195	48	73	740	34	4,595	1,152	25
	1891	7,118	3,465	2,311	48	70	971	42	4,484	1,311	29
	1892	7,549	4,106	2,880	54	60	978	34	5,932	1,536	25
Gurdáspur	1889	6,145	3,482	2,531	56	72	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	5,870	2,984	2,057	50	68	515	25	4,366	857	19
	1891	6,626	3,601	2,538	54	70	547	21	5,651	1,001	18
	1892	6,371	3,395	2,416	53	71	613	25	5,415	1,043	19
Siálkot	1889	9,311	5,201	3,232	55	62	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	8,649	4,714	2,853	54	60	1,065	37	6,011	1,905	31
	1891	9,190	5,333	3,174	58	59	1,411	44	6,670	2,250	33
	1892	9,495	5,712	3,510	60	61	1,455	41	7,385	2,390	32
Gujránwála	1889	3,762	2,845	1,906	75	67	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,770	2,611	1,811	69	69	625	34	3,658	829	22
	1891	4,634	2,875	1,763	62	61	601	34	3,467	960	27
	1892	6,025	3,339	2,132	55	63	733	34	4,416	1,202	27
Lahore	1889	7,393	5,282	2,980	71	56	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	7,174	5,227	2,997	72	57	1,124	37	5,877	1,843	31
	1891	7,091	5,067	3,690	71	73	1,150	31	7,442	1,800	24
	1892	7,452	5,673	3,776	76	66	1,319	35	7,898	2,142	27

District.		Offences reported.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Ferozepore	1889	6,300	4,416	3,345	70	75	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	6,533	4,627	3,379	70	73	833	24	7,585	1,520	20
	1891	7,641	5,164	3,440	69	66	952	28	7,588	1,578	21
	1892	6,653	5,172	3,291	77	63	1,058	32	7,939	1,729	21
Hissár ...	1889	3,197	1,788	1,315	55	73	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,147	1,742	1,281	55	73	565	44	2,468	883	35
	1891	3,110	1,764	1,321	56	74	570	43	2,480	867	31
	1892	2,819	1,675	1,340	59	80	587	43	2,750	1,016	37
Mooltan ...	1889	4,479	2,627	2,209	58	84	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	4,462	2,570	2,055	57	79	828	40	4,385	1,374	31
	1891	4,875	2,961	2,347	60	79	837	35	5,354	1,438	27
	1892	5,000	3,095	2,601	62	84	941	36	5,332	1,387	26
Jhang ...	1889	2,132	1,291	923	60	71	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	1,822	1,055	838	57	79	516	61	1,604	713	44
	1891	2,032	1,425	883	70	62	408	46	1,579	626	40
	1892	2,207	1,432	1,119	60	78	551	50	1,953	814	41
Montgomery	1889	3,757	2,552	1,368	68	53	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,488	2,289	1,195	65	52	574	48	2,315	912	39
	1891	2,966	1,562	1,311	52	84	653	50	2,692	1,009	40
	1892	2,688	1,522	1,210	56	80	570	47	2,471	961	40
Muzaffargarh	1889	2,735	1,806	1,273	66	70	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,718	1,764	1,234	65	69	541	43	2,364	827	35
	1891	2,859	1,840	1,290	64	70	530	41	2,480	839	34
	1892	2,857	1,926	1,325	67	68	519	39	2,595	870	33
Jhelum ...	1889	3,729	2,797	2,034	75	72	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,415	2,602	2,006	76	77	679	33	4,562	1,424	31
	1891	3,914	2,102	1,789	53	85	578	32	3,845	1,068	27
	1892	4,132	2,356	1,772	57	75	738	41	4,039	1,526	37
Gujrát ...	1889	4,521	2,837	1,970	62	69	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,381	1,999	1,740	59	87	580	33	3,691	1,006	27
	1891	4,900	2,665	1,956	54	76	670	34	4,083	1,100	27
	1892	5,313	2,722	1,673	51	61	712	42	4,607	1,391	30
Shahpur ...	1889	2,730	1,638	1,164	60	71	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,390	1,454	1,152	60	79	472	41	2,426	945	39
	1891	2,677	1,699	1,190	63	70	578	49	2,582	1,142	44
	1892	2,924	2,069	1,352	70	65	683	50	3,093	1,383	44
Ráwalpindi	1889	8,619	6,052	3,559	70	58	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	7,723	5,203	3,314	67	63	1,369	41	7,124	2,160	30
	1891	7,435	4,960	3,341	66	67	1,095	33	6,759	1,670	24
	1892	7,202	5,122	3,623	71	70	1,175	32	7,413	1,929	26
Dera Ismail Khan.	1889	2,001	1,262	906	63	71	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,312	1,247	814	53	65	475	58	1,637	772	47
	1891	2,561	1,189	843	46	70	513	60	1,718	947	55
	1892	2,593	1,685	1,086	65	64	454	41	2,274	888	39
Dera Gházi Khan.	1889	1,873	1,505	1,566	80	104	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,155	1,822	1,528	84	83	801	52	3,138	1,394	44
	1891	2,199	1,792	1,361	81	76	655	48	2,611	1,019	40
	1892	2,230	1,637	1,404	73	85	547	38	2,849	1,107	38
Bannu ...	1889	2,484	2,312	1,518	93	65	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,467	2,260	1,593	91	70	687	43	3,635	1,317	36
	1891	2,837	2,243	1,696	79	75	809	47	3,780	1,582	42
	1892	2,678	2,199	1,744	82	80	789	45	3,902	1,579	40
Peshawar ...	1889	3,317	2,470	1,888	74	76	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,175	2,397	1,826	75	76	841	46	4,281	1,709	40
	1891	3,281	2,647	1,934	80	73	777	40	4,215	1,519	36
	1892	3,121	2,538	1,999	81	78	819	41	4,663	1,568	33
Hazára ...	1889	2,450	1,522	1,158	62	76	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	1,979	1,524	1,132	77	74	348	30	2,769	708	25
	1891	2,137	1,502	1,184	70	78	395	33	2,865	817	28
	1892	2,055	1,261	936	61	74	357	38	2,368	717	30
Kohát ...	1889	1,737	1,679	1,566	96	93	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	1,662	1,525	1,106	91	72	423	38	2,168	842	39
	1891	1,408	1,315	896	93	68	386	43	1,855	776	41
	1892	1,234	1,162	867	94	74	370	42	1,932	791	41
Total ...	1889	124,558	80,031	58,010	64	72	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	118,297	76,424	55,531	64	72	20,096	36	119,398	34,518	29
	1891	127,180	79,321	58,105	62	73	20,624	35	124,180	35,324	28
	1892	126,251	80,879	58,555	64	72	20,837	35	128,918	36,530	28

13. Taking the figures for the Province as a whole, the number of offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, reported in the year 1892, was slightly below that for 1891, but was above the average by more than 2,000 offences or 2 per cent.

Remarks on districts in which the variations are most marked.

There was a decrease in fifteen and an increase in sixteen districts; but the variations were very marked in the following districts only :—

Gurgáon	−25	Umballa	−12
Delhi	−15	Ludhiána	−10
Kohát	−12	Hissár ...	− 9
Ferozepore	− 12	Montgomery	− 9
Jullundur	−12		

The increase was large in the following districts, namely :—

Gujránwála	+30	Amritsar...	+ 9
Shahpur	+ 9	Gujrát	+ 8

As regards the large decrease in Gurgáon, the District Magistrate has examined the figures for twelve years and has shown that the years 1889, 1890 and 1891 were exceptional, and that things returned to a more normal state in the year 1892. He further explains that some of the statistics of former years are open to question. He considers that the agricultural classes were more prosperous in the year 1892 than for some considerable time prior to that year, and he also indicates that the administration of the district has improved No special explanations are forthcoming in regard to the other districts exhibiting a decrease, though in the case of the Kohát and Umballa districts the figures for a period of four years show variations which certainly needed some explanation.

The increase in the Gujránwála district is due to the opening of the Chenáb Canal. In Amritsar the increase is apparently due to re-action after the repressive measures of a year or two ago in dealing with persons of alleged bad livelihood. The administration of criminal justice in this district has been much affected of recent years by the action of District Magistrates in working the bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In regard to the Shahpur and Gujrát districts no special explanations appear necessary after examining the figures for a series of years.

14. The whole number of offences returned as true in the year 1892 may be roughly grouped under four heads, namely :—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code considered

		1892	
		Number	*Per cent.*
I.	Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI) ..	31,627	40
II	Ditto property (Chapter XVII) . .	38,900	47
III.	Ditto marriage, (Chapter XX)	4,050	5
IV.	All other offences	6,302	8
	Total	80,879	100

The figures for the year 1892 under these heads do not vary materially from averages for the past five years. Only about 40 or 45 per cent of the whole 80,879 offences can be regarded as representing really serious crime. About 62 per cent of the offences returned as true fall under the heads of Hurt, Criminal Force and Assault, Mischief and Criminal Trespass, a large proportion of the offences under which are of a very petty character. The figures under these four heads, in each of the past three years, were as follows :—

	1890.	1891.	1892
Hurt	10,773	12,032	14,199
Criminal Force and Assault	16,373	15,360	15,318
Mischief	3,672	3,381	3,657
Criminal Trespass	16,513	17,963	17,242
	47,361	48,736	50,416
	62 p. c	61 p. c.	62 p. c
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	29,063	30,585	30,463
	28 p. c.	29 p. c.	28 p. c.
Total ...	76,424	79,321	80,879

15. The following table shows, for each district, and for the Province, the number of offences admitted to have occurred under the most important heads of crime, namely, offences affecting human life, theft, receiving stolen property, and robbery and dacoity :—

Offences affecting human life, robbery and dacoity, theft and receiving stolen property.

District.	Offences affecting life.		Theft.		Receiving stolen property.		Robbery and dacoity.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Delhi	24	17	385	290	51	56	6	4
Gurgáon	16	12	204	134	57	55	9	8
Rohtak	22	18	115	126	57	37	18	6
Karnál	11	19	231	241	77	53	14	12
Umballa	44	35	478	330	157	95	13	3
Ludhiána	34	23	381	188	54	45	11	7
Simla	1	6	280	294	22	29	1	1
Jullundur	36	30	257	146	21	37	2	3
Hoshiárpur	29	24	205	253	41	27	6	7
Kángra	12	16	200	305	12	19	...	3
Amritsar	27	33	631	583	56	98	13	14
Gurdáspur	17	18	333	341	31	17	10	11
Siálkot	28	30	814	1,185	164	134	5	7
Gujránwála	35	14	344	504	80	94	6	11
Lahore	43	41	1,307	1,025	120	134	12	28
Ferozepore	67	55	912	460	184	171	45	34
Hissár	28	18	462	393	120	100	21	17
Mooltan	21	20	647	683	84	107	12	3
Jhang	10	6	430	550	106	74	8	4
Montgomery	15	9	477	484	92	90	19	11
Muzaffargarh	20	10	407	400	121	155	6	7
Jhelum	38	40	235	261	62	57	7	2
Gujrát	17	13	321	302	178	132	5	13
Shahpur	15	11	461	477	118	113	3	7
Ráwalpindi	66	67	760	775	197	170	23	18
Dera Ismail Khan	25	35	304	358	67	69	30	18
Dera Gházi Khan	35	43	468	368	57	79	6	7
Bannu	43	42	416	290	59	85	17	12
Peshawar	86	97	539	383	84	76	2	11
Hazára	29	34	221	154	39	45	4	9
Kohát	51	49	322	290	33	27	51	52
Total ...	945	885	13,547	12,573	2,601	2,480	385	350

16. Excluding petty hurts and assaults, offences affecting the human body were most prevalent in the following districts, namely:—

Serious offences against the person.

Kohát	4	offences to each ten thousand of the population.
Simla	2	ditto ditto.
Ráwalpindi		
Bannu		
Peshâwar		
Lahore	1	ditt ditto.
Ferozepore		
Jhang		
Jhelum		
Shahpur		
Dera Ismail Khan ...		
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...		
Hazára		

In all the remaining districts serious offences against the person were comparatively rare. These results are illustrated in map C. prefixed to this report.

17. Excluding cases of mischief and criminal trespass, offences against property were most prevalent in the following districts, namely:—

Serious offences against property.

Simla	66	offences to each ten thousand of the population.
Kohát	16	ditto ditto.
Jhang	10 to 12	ditto ditto.
Siálkot		
Mooltan		
Lahore		
Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh		

The areas noted above are shown in map D., prefixed to this report, in different shades of colour. In the remaining districts serious offences against property were comparatively rare.

18. More detailed information as to the offence of murder is given in the subjoined table.

Murder.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year.	Cases.			Persons disposed of.				Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.	Remarks.
	Reported.	Returned as true	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of.			
1889	479	397	300	594	194	276	470	124	41	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1890	510	448	449	904	349	460	809	155	43	
1891	527	451	445	996	317	500	817	179	38	
1892	524	451	482	1151	401	586	987	164	40	

These figures are much the same as in former years and call for no special explanation. The number of murders returned as true was 451, the same as in the year 1891, and only three more than in 1890. The number of cases and persons brought to trial is larger than usual, and convictions were obtained in a greater number. The proportion of convictions to the number disposed of is about the average, namely, 40 per cent.

19. The number of murders admitted to have occurred in each district of the Province, in each of the last five years, is given below :—

Number of murders in each district.

District.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Average number per annum.
Peshawar	79	43	54	49	62	57
Rawalpindi	44	46	45	38	45	43
Ferozepore	17	23	19	33	25	23
Kohat	36	32	43	29	27	33
Bannu	24	22	27	27	26	25
Dera Ghazi Khan	10	18	20	24	27	20
Jhelum	38	22	16	24	23	24
Umballa	14	13	13	21	9	14
Hazara	28	19	24	20	23	23
Lahore	19	13	22	19	21	19
Jullundur	12	7	6	19	16	12
Mooltan	11	12	11	15	10	12
Dera Ismail Khan	17	11	16	14	20	16
Shahpur	12	2	9	11	6	8
Ludhiana	6	5	14	10	10	9
Hoshiarpur	7	16	5	10	9	9
Muzaffargarh	10	6	5	10	6	7
Gurdaspur	11	8	13	8	9	10
Rohtak	7	8	8	8	5	7
Hissar	7	7	6	8	4	6
Amritsar	15	14	14	7	14	13
Montgomery	10	5	9	7	4	7
Gurgaon	12	10	9	7	5	9
Gujranwala	6	7	10	6	4	7
Delhi	9	6	11	5	8	8
Gujrat	7	4	5	5	7	6
Kangra	8	4	3	5	4	5
Sialkot	6	6	6	4	12	7
Jhang	4	3	3	4	5	4
Karnal	3	5	2	3	4	3
Simla	1	...	...	1	1	1
Total ...	490	397	448	451	451	447

20. The result of trials of murder cases in each Sessions Division, in each of the past two years, is subjoined.

Murder trials in Sessions Divisions.

Division.	Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.				Persons disposed of after reference to Councils of Elders.			
	Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Delhi	19	37	12	12	...	...	...	...
Umballa	18	10	16	22	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	5	7	15	17	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur	18	16	7	4	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	25	36	6	22	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	11	25	10	20	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	7	4	5	13	...	...	...	...
Lahore	21	19	2	7	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	30	6	28	12	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	40	60	21	19	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	68	62	22	26	...	...	...	...
Derajat	36	40	33	43	20	59	75	31
Peshawar	56	81	25	31	126	124	40	122
Total ...	354	403	202	248	146	183	115	153

Remarks on working in districts; offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

21. The provincial average of persons convicted to those tried, for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, remained the same in the year 1892, as in the year 1891, namely, 28 per cent. The percentage for cases was also the same as in the preceding year, namely 35. Speaking of offences falling under the Indian Penal Code alone, the working in the following districts cannot be regarded as satisfactory, namely:—

	Percentage of		
	True to reported offences.	*Cases brought to trial to true cases.*	*Persons convicted to persons tried.*
Ludhiána	56	68	16
Hoshiárpur	67	67	16
Gurdáspur	53	71	19
Karnál	60	72	20
Jullundur	74	75	22
Ferozepore	77	63	21

In the Ludhiána district though 44 per cent of reported offences were summarily thrown out, and only 63 per cent of true cases came to trial, yet only 16 per cent of the persons tried were convicted. In all the districts named above and, to a lesser extent in several others, it is clear that the administration of criminal justice calls for very special attention. If District Magistrates will take the trouble to compare the results of working in their districts with that in neighbouring districts, they will have no difficulty in finding out the weak points in the criminal administration of their districts. It is with this object that detailed figures for districts under all important heads are now given in the Judges' reports. This year the information given is more complete than usual, and it is to be hoped that it will be fully utilized.

Local and Special Laws.

Local and Special Laws.

22. As to offences falling under Local and Special Laws, the number thrown out as false is necessarily small in all districts, and the return of cases admitted to have occurred may be accepted as accurately representing true crime. The following table shows the number of true cases and of persons convicted:—

	True cases.				Persons convicted.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Arms Act	344	274	296	282	287	211	262	244
Canals and Drainage Act	868	1,175	1,357	1,235	1,140	1,732	1,771	1,488
Cantonments Act	3,235	3,357	2,982	3,272	5,514	4,554	4,580	4,575
Cattle Trespass Act	1,450	1,497	1,411	1,601	948	919	748	850
City Chaukidárs' Act	178	170	188	218	264	226	248	271
Contract (Workmen) Act	179	190	193	317	30	20	11	31
Criminal Tribes Act	485	428	553	527	445	417	459	485
Excise Act	466	436	491	341	472	451	496	357
Forest Act	942	718	609	742	2,108	3,242	1,476	1,350
Gambling Act	159	172	192	201	723	822	817	805
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act ...	287	394	557	541	294	408	535	603
Land Revenue Act	...	90	59	106	...	310	288	488
Municipal Act	1,982	2,062	2,107	3,013	2,151	2,143	2,227	3,369
Opium Act	524	651	729	455	519	739	722	389
Police Act	7,669	7,285	8,947	10,071	11,172	10,202	12,080	11,841
Punjab Laws Act	461	584	494	821	567	771	608	1,358
Railway Act	253	232	259	246	285	245	274	241
Salt and Saltpetre Act	84	129	98	120	118	142	159	170
Stamp Act	122	57	87	157	122	57	75	147
Total ...	19,688	19,901	21,609	24,266	27,159	27,611	27,836	29,062

23. The following table shows the number of cases falling under Local and Special Laws, reported and returned as true, respectively, and the number of persons convicted in each district, in each of the years 1891 and 1892:—

Offences falling under Local and Special Laws reported and returned as true, respectively, in each district.

District.	Offences reported.		Offences returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Delhi	1,457	1,409	1,350	1,329	1,128	1,156
Gurgáon	623	502	579	463	887	646
Rohtak	443	504	409	442	429	479
Karnál	795	927	750	871	788	816
Umballa	1,251	1,553	1,142	1,395	1,602	1,590
Ludhiána	991	1,224	799	1,060	1,493	1,546
Simla	1,480	3,025	1,479	3,023	1,723	2,957
Jullundur	1,588	1,295	1,458	1,192	2,303	2,056
Hoshiárpur	664	714	530	586	699	664
Kángra	573	757	492	705	844	1,587
Amritsar	1,769	1,662	1,540	1,364	1,737	1,328
Gurdáspur	1,284	1,321	927	944	700	782
Siálkot	1,767	1,654	1,593	1,485	2,042	2,234
Gujránwála	919	1,441	771	1,079	738	847
Lahore	3,122	4,526	2,542	4,001	2,874	3,875
Ferozepore	1,111	1,687	912	1,406	1,253	1,679
Hissár	853	815	735	705	637	767
Moultan	1,987	1,472	1,921	1,225	1,952	1,420
Jhang	511	724	464	659	444	582
Montgomery	523	635	319	487	459	677
Muzaffargarh	996	1,155	820	1,066	741	843
Jhelum	919	1,182	627	854	1,219	2,112
Gujrát	874	1,041	565	562	526	601
Shahpur	1,212	1,276	993	1,112	1,045	972
Ráwalpindi	3,278	3,687	2,815	2,961	4,379	4,406
Dera Ismail Khan ...	544	575	314	430	362	471
Dera Gházi Khan ...	779	850	771	800	818	907
Bannu	1,947	1,418	1,787	1,150	1,987	1,105
Peshawar	2,102	2,310	1,796	2,098	3,233	3,872
Hazára	706	1,136	594	895	829	1,367
Kohát	1,101	1,414	1,098	1,402	1,833	2,638
Total ...	38,169	43,891	32,892	37,751	41,701	46,982

Variations in offences reported under Local and Special Laws.

24. The variations in districts in offences falling under Local and Special Laws, were considerable. There was an increase in twenty-three districts and a decrease in only eight. The decrease was marked in four districts, namely :—

Bannu	...	...	...	...	— 529 or 27 per cent.
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	— 515 or 25 „
Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	— 121 or 19 „
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	— 293 or 12 „

The increase was marked in the following districts, namely :—

Simla	...	...	...	+ 1,545 or 104 per cent.	
Hazára	...	...	...	+ 430 or 60	„
Gujránwála	...	...	...	+ 522 or 56	„
Ferozepore	...	...	...	+ 576 or 51	„
Lahore	...	...	...	+ 1,404 or 45	„
Jhang	...	...	...	+ 213 or 41	„
Kángra	...	...	...	+ 184 or 32	„
Jhelum	...	...	...	+ 263 or 28	„
Kohát	...	...	...	+ 313 or 28	„
Umballa	...	...	...	+ 302 or 24	„
Montgomery	...	...	...	+ 112 or 21	„
Gujrát	...	...	...	+ 177 or 20	„
Karnál	...	...	...	+ 132 or 16	„
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	+ 159 or 16	„
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	+ 409 or 12	„
Pesháwar	...	...	...	+ 208 or 9	„

As regards districts showing a marked decrease, the figure in Gurgáon is small though the percentage is high, and an examination of the figures for several years shows satisfactory results. In the three remaining districts the decrease has not been specially accounted for. Of the districts showing a marked increase, the explanation, as regards Simla, is increased activity in prosecutions for breaches of sanitary rules since a special Municipal Magistrate was appointed. There were 684 prosecutions under the Municipal Act, 1,033 under Cantonment Rules and 1,246 under section 34 of the Police Act. In the Gujránwála and Jhang districts, the increase is due to the influx of workmen and colonists. In the Lahore, Ferozepore, Umballa, Ráwalpindi and Peshávar districts, the increase is largely due to a stricter enforcement of sanitary rules, more particularly in military cantonments, in an unhealthy year.

The increase under the Cantonments Act occurred chiefly in the Umballa, Lahore, Ferozepore and Ráwalpindi districts; under the Cattle Trespass Act in the Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Mooltan and Karnál districts; under the Contract (Workmen's) Act in the Delhi, Umballa, Ludhiána and Gujránwála districts; under the Forests Act in the Jhelum, Mooltan, Lahore and Hazára districts; under the Municipal Act in the Simla, Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi districts; under the Police Act (section 34) in the Karnál, Ludhiána, Simla, Amritsar and Lahore districts; under the Punjab Laws Act in the Ludhiána, Kángra, Jullundur and Gujrát districts. The decrease under the Excise Laws was large in the Umballa, Ráwalpindi, Hoshiárpur and Amritsar districts.

For these variations no special explanations, other than those already given, have been advanced. It is, however, obvious that the prevalence, almost throughout the Province, of epidemic disease for several months of the year, led to the more strict enforcement of sanitary laws.

Miscellaneous Proceedings.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

25. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last two years.

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and section 485 ...	1891	31	57	19
	1892	58	58	43
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace	1891	3,416	13,586	6,406
	1892	4,071	15,315	8,390
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1891	6,923	8,279	6,462
	1892	8,371	9,675	7,861
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1891	63	229	94
	1892	185	423	17
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1891	235	712	155
	1892	256	874	235
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with	1891	1,006	1,155	1,057
	1892	1,110	1,283	1,224
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1891	...	...	...
	1892	...	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1891	1,521	1,523	280
	1892	1,621	1,621	312
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1891	346	500	340
	1892	415	581	391

Variations in districts.

26. There has been increased activity in proceedings under most heads. Proceedings for security to keep the peace and good behaviour have gone up considerably. In the Lahore district the number of such proceedings rose from 202 in 1890, and 532 in 1891 to 1,238 in the year 1892, indicating the carrying out of a "budmásh campaign" during the winters of 1891-92 and 1892-93. The Judges have, on more than one occasion, expressed their disapproval of spasmodic action of this kind; even if it results in a temporary repression of crime, it cannot be regarded as an efficient substitute for sustained and continuous efforts to improve the administration, while it undoubtedly opens the door to some forms of oppression. A marked increase in such proceedings also took place in the Umballa, Ferozepore and Kohát districts.

Proceedings for taking security for good behaviour in each district.

27. The following table gives the figures for proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour, in each district of the Province during the past five years, and affords matter for reflection :—

District.	Cases disposed of.					Persons disposed of.					Persons from whom Security was demanded.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Delhi	49	12	13	20	17	57	15	13	21	17	40	9	12	12	11
Gurgáon	30	67	21	33	44	34	73	37	56	65	25	53	16	47	31
Rohtak	25	24	11	81	95	28	24	11	81	95	22	16	7	59	63
Karnál	94	55	83	111	40	94	63	94	210	51	80	36	69	167	41
Umballa	24	115	136	346	579	29	120	136	346	579	20	62	113	282	461
Ludhiána	23	61	219	149	137	35	101	292	189	176	25	86	253	165	161
Simla	7	3	5	5	4	11	3	5	5	7	8	3	3	4	4
Jullundur	46	91	109	77	133	59	101	123	88	141	50	86	109	71	120
Hoshiárpur	115	35	91	80	91	122	37	91	83	105	92	27	82	68	79
Kángra	10	9	11	8	3	44	12	14	8	5	40	5	8	8	2
Amritsar	1,385	343	112	551	273	3,049	365	173	736	283	2,902	332	118	672	229
Gurdáspur	134	194	150	173	284	136	195	151	173	287	99	113	92	98	229
Siálkot	76	346	166	593	573	149	746	215	785	759	122	685	184	636	715
Gujránwála	78	6	34	70	182	744	9	41	92	203	741	6	18	62	156
Lahore	659	406	202	532	1,238	838	574	238	668	1,262	749	477	189	531	1,112
Ferozepore	214	145	75	246	507	228	172	91	276	524	172	132	66	212	399
Hissár	16	22	56	199	110	16	22	57	202	170	10	20	52	124	162
Mooltan	193	149	227	168	98	193	149	230	171	100	166	130	197	151	89
Jhang	196	184	208	72	274	199	184	208	72	274	188	173	188	59	244
Montgomery	31	23	24	20	119	35	38	24	27	119	24	29	16	20	93
Muzaffargarh	323	255	382	369	577	327	255	382	371	586	240	198	298	276	478
Jhelum	150	126	53	134	169	218	252	88	136	192	144	230	48	109	129
Gujrát	109	219	242	166	110	115	224	242	166	121	86	166	208	108	93
Shahpur	387	377	280	161	284	387	379	289	161	286	317	324	228	109	158
Ráwalpindi	247	659	498	373	375	312	734	560	393	394	261	564	428	236	292
Dera Ismail Khan	63	41	134	142	127	63	41	137	142	133	53	33	110	91	85
Dera Gházi Khan	166	156	296	275	294	221	176	323	285	336	166	132	278	220	251
Bannu	361	595	569	1,017	390	381	597	569	1,017	390	274	460	437	818	312
Pesháwar	719	689	433	345	429	900	693	449	358	430	725	473	300	273	382
Hazára	73	212	153	178	242	130	398	377	279	290	122	307	320	200	170
Kohát	26	75	169	229	573	62	159	543	682	1,295	59	128	515	574	1,110
Total ...	6,029	5,694	5,162	6,923	8,371	9,216	6,911	6,203	8,279	9,675	8,022	5,495	4,962	6,462	7,861

28. Out of 7,861 persons called on to furnish security during the year under report, 2,418 persons were imprisoned in default, as compared with 2,087 in the previous year; 1,106, as compared with 831 persons, were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 186 as compared with Rs. 182. Sureties were called upon to pay the amount of security forfeited in the case of 391 persons in the year 1892, as compared with 340 in the preceding year.

Results of proceedings for security.

C.—Original trials in Magistrates' Courts.

29. The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during the year, and the manner of disposal:—

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts.

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage.				
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Died or escaped	220	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	49	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	52,733	26	26	27	27	27
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	60,148	31	32	30	31	30
Convicted, committed or referred ...	84,030	43	42	43	42	43
Total ...	197,180	...	...	...	...	...

30. These results call for no special explanation. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was very low in the districts of Hoshiárpur (23), Gurdáspur (26), Ludhiána (33), Ferozepore (33), and Gujránwála (34); and was highest in the Simla (74), Kohát (65), Pesháwar (57), Jhelum (51), and Shahpur (51), districts.

Percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts in certain districts.

31. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts:—

Results of trials before the various classes of courts.

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
District Magistrates	7,263	7,150	63	65
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	61,667	65,416	46	49
Tahsíldárs	50,919	54,389	36	37
Náib-Tahsíldárs	25,007	25,588	27	24
Cantonment Magistrates	7,028	9,361	73	74
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	3,389	3,748	57	47
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	14,685	14,979	50	51
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	16,834	16,549	28	26
Total	186,792	197,180	42	43

Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Cantonment Courts and Tahsíldárs did more work than usual. The proportion of convictions was lowest in the Courts of Náib-Tahsíldárs and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, and was highest in the case of Cantonment Magistrates.

Pending file.

32. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the four past years, were as follows:—

Year.	Number of cases.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1889	86,063	84,850	1,213	2,708
1890	84,391	83,360	1,032	2,097
1891	90,273	88,988	1,285	3,030
1892	96,121	94,920	1,201	2,580

Average duration of trials.

33. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts was eight days in 1892 for the whole Province. The average duration in each class of Court was as follows:—

	Days.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Special Magistrates	5	3	3	7
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd and 3rd class	5	6	7	6
Ditto ditto 1st class	10	10	9	11
Benches of Magistrates	4	4	3	4
Stipendiary Magistrates, other than Chief Magistrates of districts, of the second and third classes	6	6	6	6
Stipendiary Magistrates, other than Chief Magistrates of districts, first class	9	9	9	10
District Magistrates under ordinary powers	8	10	10	11
Ditto ditto enhanced powers	22	21	20	17

These figures do not call for special comment.

The duration was somewhat longer in most Courts owing, no doubt, to the larger amount of business dealt with and to delays caused by sickness.

Distribution of criminal work.

34. The following table shows, for each of the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Sessions), with percentages and the average number of cases decided:—

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentages.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Special Magistrates	1,259	1,402	1,446	1·5	1·6	1·5	36	34	38
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,502	7,719	7,719	9·0	8·7	8·2	105	98	87
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	7,601	8,085	7,985	9·1	9·1	8·4	345	337	332
Náib-Tahsíldárs with criminal powers ...	9,028	10,417	10,785	10·8	11·7	11·4	92	106	110
Tahsíldárs	22,181	22,566	23,753	26·6	25·3	25·0	179	182	188
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrates...	3,953	4,065	6,258	4·8	4·5	6·6	395	451	695
Extra Assistant Commissioners	21,783	23,514	26,791	26·1	26·5	28·2	218	235	267
Assistant Commissioners...	4,869	4,653	5,248	5·9	5·2	5·5	212	202	228
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers	1,672	3,015	1,410	2·0	3·4	1·5	99	116	74
District Magistrates	3,512	3,552	3,525	4·2	4·0	3·7	113	114	113

35. The following Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly, deserve to be specially mentioned for the large amount of business disposed of by them :—

Honorary Magistrates.

District.	Name.	Powers.	Number of cases decided.
Lahore	Háfiz Elâhi Bakhsh	Magte., 1st class	329
,, ...	Faqír Sayad Jamál-ud-dín	,, 1st ,,	325
Karnál	Nawábzáda Shamsher Ali Khan ...	,, 3rd ,,	300
Lahore	Sardár Narindar Singh	,, 1st ,,	294
Ludhiána	R. Faiz Tálib Khan	,, 3rd ,,	287
Delhi	Khan Bahádur Hádi Hosain Khan	,, 1st ,,	285
Ferozepore	Lála Tulsi Rám	,, 2nd ,,	265
Siálkot	Sardár Jagat Singh	,, 2nd ,,	243
Ludhiána	Shahzáda Nádir	,, 2nd ,,	222
Ráwalpindi	Seith Dhanjibhoy	,, 2nd ,,	202

D.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

36. The following table shows the amount of business dealt with by District Magistrates in each of the past three years. Only the work done by them in exercise of their enhanced powers should perhaps be noticed under this head, but it is convenient to show their whole court work in one place for purposes of comparison :—

Court work done by District Magistrates shown in detail.

District.	Original, section 30.			Original, ordinary powers.			Appellate.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Delhi	19	28	26	43	39	26	155	168	130
Gurgáon	9	13	4	77	72	38	193	133	72
Rohtak	22	16	14	48	78	42	169	111	126
Karnál	6	6	17	36	28	10	14	37	32
Umballa	25	32	29	55	18	18	241	205	233
Ludhiána	6	12	29	18	20	141	462	417	357
Simla	1	...	2	95	21	24	15	10	28
Jullundur	11	29	19	42	23	12	238	260	256
Hoshiárpur	7	16	16	7	21	36	161	219	281
Kángra	18	16	22	28	18	32	148	126	137
Amritsar	23	7	53	65	331	65	291	358	461
Gurdáspur	15	16	18	27	17	36	191	191	299
Siálkot	31	35	16	27	48	21	333	590	547
Gujránwála	23	12	23	48	41	59	125	83	220
Lahore	28	18	28	51	60	74	312	364	431
Ferozepore	32	50	56	101	125	137	368	510	509
Hissár	37	26	23	87	55	54	142	143	151
Mooltan	21	31	46	58	7	78	190	225	319
Jhang	31	20	41	43	26	119	118	123	96
Montgomery	11	4	5	51	48	43	120	182	178
Muzaffargarh	29	31	30	54	65	62	111	133	228
Jhelum	29	5	20	23	42	45	197	182	268
Gujrát	29	21	23	221	116	128	177	179	270
Ráwalpindi	24	28	49	48	47	46	450	375	468
Shahpur	14	15	16	10	6	15	196	240	344
Dera Ismail Khan	6	...	...	9	2	...	78	113	131
Do. Additional ...	21	21	43	29	25	28	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	5	7	...	64	3	8	183	151	111
Do. Additional	7	5	17	115	87	119	...	...	...
Bannu	2	1	...	...	5	6	99	128	168
Do. Additional	25	21	31	255	272	118	...	...	...
Peshawar	...	...	...	3	...	4	201	233	352
Do. Additional	68	67	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazára	13	11	6	12	9	39	68	55	73
Do. Additional	...	...	8	...	18	133	...	...	...
Kohát	8	6	3	9	7	3	49	61	41
Do. Additional	...	...	7	...	101	101	...	...	...
Total ...	646	626	806	1,859	1,901	1,920	5,795	6,305	7,317

District Magistrates' work under enhanced powers.

37. District Magistrates disposed of 806 cases in the year 1892 under the enhanced powers conferred under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as compared with 646 in the year 1890, and 626 in the year 1891. Of these, 316 were cases triable by Sessions Courts. References for confirmation of sentence by Sessions Courts were made in the case of 169 persons (against 132). Of the sentences referred, 146 were confirmed, 15 modified, 4 set aside, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration in cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 17 days, as compared with 20 days in the preceding year.

The District Magistrates of Simla, Gurgáon, Montgomery, Hazára and Kohát tried very few cases indeed under their enhanced powers. The District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu and Pesháwar leave all such cases to the Additional District Magistrates. In several other districts the number of cases tried by District Magistrates is very small indeed.

While it is probable that under a recent ruling fewer cases affecting human life will in future be disposed of by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers, it is none the less desirable that they should deal more largely than they at present do in some districts with habitual criminals.

As regards cases tried by these officers in exercise of ordinary magisterial powers, the large numbers shown in some districts are chiefly composed of security cases.

The appellate work in the Siálkot, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi, Lahore and Amritsar districts is heavy.

European British subjects.

38. The number of European British subjects tried by District Magistrates in the year 1892, was 84, being the same as in the preceding year. Of these, 31 were convicted, 47 acquitted or discharged, 3 committed to the Sessions and 3 to the Chief Court.

Frontier Regulations.

39. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years, is given in the following table:—

Districts.	*Regulation IV of 1887, section 13.* References to Councils of Elders.		*Regulation IV of 1887, sections 24, 25.* Fines on communities accessory to crime.		*Regulation IV of 1887, section 31.* Preparation to commit certain offences.		*Regulation IV of 1887, section 32.* Adultery.		*Regulation IV of 1887, section 33.* Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation IV of 1887, sections 35, 36.* Breach of the provisions of sections 33 34, or 35.		*Regulation IV of 1887, sections 39, 42.* Security for prevention of murder.		*Regulation IV of 1887, section 40* Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Dera Ismail Khan	122	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	73	64	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	9		2	...
Bannu	115	105	...	2	2	...	4	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	1
Pesháwar	75	67	1	5	1	6	1	4	2	22	...	12	47	249	149	...
Hazára	68	51	3	2	...	...	2	1	8	12	...	...	14	7	11	6
Kohát	51	78	2	10	...	1	12	5	...	7	...	...	25	20	153	311
Total ...	504	390	6	19	3	7	22	20	16	41	...	18	95	284	316	318

40. The results of the references to Councils of Elders, during each of the past two years, are shown below :—

Results of references to Councils of Elders.

District	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted		Percentage of convictions	
	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Dera Ismail Khan	296	53	213	29	72	54
Dera Gházi Khan	131	124	96	76	73	61
Bannu	282	302	157	123	56	40
Pesháwar	125	234	47	96	37	41
Hazára	172	158	74	50	43	37
Kohát	164	192	28	111	17	57

41. The figures below give the particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Regulations :—

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations.

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed, realized within the year		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs			Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	11,038	4,015	51	138	76	42	6,753	1,783
Dera Gházi Khan	19,021	13,047	202	174	121	85	13,348	7,221
Bannu	20,453	19,057	187	155	36	106	8,243	8,994
Pesháwar	3,270	9,080	218	216	291	63	590	565
Hazára	935	1,150	22	54	203	63	846	516
Kohát	3,387	11 955	211	186	67	62	1,402	3,362
Total ...	67,704	58,304	125	142	83	81	31,182	22,441

E.—Original Jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions.

42. The abstract below gives, for each of the last two years, the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions :—

Work disposed of by Courts of Sessions.

	Cases.		*Persons.*	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Sessions trials	435	408	868	830
Cases referred by District Magistrates under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	110	148	144	192
Other references	58	91	62	106

The number of sessions cases disposed of in each division is given below :—

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Delhi	40	31	Ferozepore	22	26
Umballa	43	29	Mooltan	52	24
Jullundur	11	13	Jhelum	39	36
Hoshiárpur	14	15	Ráwalpindi	36	47
Amritsar	40	24	Deraját	45	59
Siálkot	21	28	Pesháwar	54	62
Lahore	18	14			

43. The following statement shows the results of sessions trials in each of the past two years :—

Results of sessions trials.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		*Total.*		*Persons.*				*Total.*							
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1891	107	913	493	1,020	4	325	385	154	435	868	58	152	57	6	56	
1892	152	804	458	956	8	276	332	(a) 214	408	830	50	126	59	7	50	* 7th June 1884.

* In this case the accused is confined in a Lunatic Asylum.
(a) Including 56 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation IV of 1887.

One hundred and fifty-eight persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Sessions, as compared with 113 in 1891.

F.—Witnesses.

44. The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1891 and 1892, respectively:—

Number of witnesses examined.

	1891.	1892.
District Courts	274,239	277,997
Sessions Courts	6,624	6,042
Chief Court	8	3

The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows :—

	Percentage. 1891.	1892.
Discharged on the 1st day	92·4	93·4
Do. 2nd „	5·9	5·3
Do. 3rd „	1·2	0·9
Detained more than three days	·5	0·4

45. In the following districts witnesses were detained for long periods :—

Long detention of witnesses.

	Persons.
Over three days—	
Mooltan	116
Shahpur	103
Delhi	99
Jhelum	67
From six to eight days—	
Delhi	9
Jhelum	9
Shahpur	5
Bannu	12
Hazára	32
Kohát	5
Over nine days—	
Simla	2

These results though unfavourable are distinctly less so than those of some former years.

Diet money.

46. The annexed statement shows the cost of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1891 and 1892:—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted		Amount of diet money paid		Average cost of each witness dieted					
			By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.			By Magistrate.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1891	288,763	274,239	41,150	62,689	10,768	33,957	0	4	2	0	8	8
1892	289,385	277,997	41,474	61,395	11,244	35,986	0	4	4	0	9	4

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Detail of punishments inflicted by the Courts.

47. The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province in each of the last two years. The results in the year under report do not differ materially from the average of the previous three years and call for no special remarks:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												Persons ordered to find or give			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.	
Class of tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	Transportation. For life.	Transportation. For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Fine. With imprisonment.	Fine. Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts ...	1891	76,015	...	...	...	...	10,063	6,164	794	...	314	1,635	10,915	44,610	5,323	1,083	6,463	2,015	72
	1892	82,527	...	...	...	...	10,524	7,206	750	...	317	1,717	11,866	46,095	6,770	1,620	7,861	2,350	68
Sessions Courts ...	1891	581	...	96	36	...	303	73	8	7	8	2	141	9	...	...	...	54	51	...
	1892	620	...	103	30	...	337	41	3	...	4	7	145	3	...	...	...	96	92	1
Chief Court ...	1891	106	72	26	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1892	110	82	19	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1891	76,702	72	122	40	...	10,366	6,241	802	7	322	1,637	11,056	44,619	5,323	1,083	6,519	2,069	72
	1892	83,257	82	122	30	...	10,866	7,251	753	...	321	1,724	12,013	46,098	6,770	1,620	7,957	2,442	69

Sentences of imprisonment classified.

48. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment, according to the length of the term awarded, for the years 1891 and 1892:—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Not exceeding 15 days	2,460	2,625	12	12
Do. 6 months	9,710	11,126	50	52
Do. 2 years	6,390	6,486	33	30
Do. 7 ,, ...	954	1,114	5	6
Above 7 years	33	30	...	...

Whipping.

49. The number of sentences of whipping passed has increased somewhat in the year under report. The figures for the past three years are:—

Year.	In addition to Other punishment.	In lieu of Other punishment.	Total.
1890 ...	324	1,557	1,881
1891 ...	322	1,637	1,959
1892 ...	321	1,724	2,045

Fines.

50. The annexed abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations:—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
Year.	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Awarded.	Paid.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1890 ...	5,94,356	4,61,836	78	1,06,898	70,213	65
1891 ...	5,79,653	4,39,010	76	91,491	48,371	53
1892 ...	5,96,743	4,36,575	73	84,327	42,834	50

The percentage of realizations was high in the following districts:—

	Per cent.
Rohtak	89
Gurgáon	88
Káugra	83
Mooltan	81
Simla	80
Hoshiárpur	75

And low in—

Dera Gházi Khan	49
Hazára	48
Jullundur	42
Gujrát	42

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations and ordinary law compared.

51. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1892 under Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were:—

Law applied.	Amount of fine		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Frontier Regulations ...	58,304	22,441	38
Ordinary law	5,25,955	61,632	11
Total	5,84,259	84,073	14

52. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the last two years :—

Details of fines imposed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
55,555	57,961	5,66,626	5,84,259	10	10	58	59	16	14

53. The abstract below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized in District Courts during each of the past four years :—

Fines realized.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Amount of fines				
	Imposed.	*Realized.*			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889	6,20,093	3,71,075	99,908	4,70,983	75
1890	5,83,911	3,47,615	1,07,110	4,54,725	78
1891	5,66,626	3,31,301	98,253	4,29,554	76
1892	5,84,259	3,44,390	87,324	4,31,714	73

54. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Sessions for each of the past three years :—

Fines imposed by Courts of Sessions.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1890	124	10,425	84	16	11
1891	150	13,027	87	22	8
1892	148	12,284	83	12	2

55. The percentages of total realizations during each of the past five years in Courts of Sessions are given in the following statement :—

Percentage of realizations.

Year.	Amount of fines				Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
	Imposed.	*Realized.*			
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888	11,090	1,143	5,065	6,208	55
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51
1890	10,425	1,695	5,416	7,111	68
1891	13,027	2,916	6,540	9,456	72
1892	12,284	1,515	3,346	4,861	39

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

General review of appellate business.

56. The number of persons convicted during the year 1892 was 94,140; the number of appealable sentences passed was 65,230, of which 607 were passed by Courts of Sessions and the rest by District Courts. These sentences yielded the following appeals, namely:—

To District Magistrates	11,805
To Sessions Courts	7,379
To the Chief Court	751
Total	19,935

Thus about 30·5 per cent of appealable decisions were appealed. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences is apparently higher in the Punjab than in any other Province of India; and the number of appeals is about the same as in Bengal, but is greater than in any other Province.*

Appeals to District Courts.

57. The following table shows the number of appeals disposed of in District Courts, the agency which disposed of them, and the manner in which they were treated:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Appeals disposed of.						Percentage of persons whose				
District.	By District Magistrates.		By District and Sub-Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners specially empowered.		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons					
Delhi ...	180	237	...	...	...	...	50	...	22	28	11
Gurgáon ...	72	83	...	...	...	...	26	...	15	59	4
Rohtak ...	126	229	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	23	9
Karnál ..	32	46	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	35	15
Umballa ...	238	339	...	...	...	...	70	3	15	12	29
Ludhiána ...	357	561	...	...	...	...	52	...	12	36	4
Simla ...	28	31	...	...	...	...	13	20	3	55	16
Jullundur ...	256	511	...	...	...	...	57	10	6	27	10
Hoshiárpur ...	281	584	...	...	...	...	51	...	24	25	14
Kángra ...	46	62	91	229	...	...	66	1	5	28	11
Amritsar ...	461	714	...	...	...	...	71	...	13	16	8
Gurdáspur ...	299	501	...	...	...	...	4	66	8	22	11
Siálkot ..	547	950	...	...	...	...	7	62	9	22	6
Gujránwála ...	220	304	...	...	...	...	2	51	13	34	13
Lahore ...	431	605	...	...	...	...	.	70	16	14	30
Ferozepore ...	509	790	...	...	...	...	1	63	17	19	8
Hissár ...	151	265	...	...	..	...	54	11	21	14	17
Mooltan ..	319	379	...	...	...	...	78	...	10	12	14
Jhang ...	96	128	...	...	...	...	47	4	27	22	4
Montgomery ...	178	303	...	...	...	...	...	46	11	43	11
Muzaffargarh ...	228	239	...	...	...	..	72	...	6	22	16
Jhelum ...	268	422	...	...	...	..	...	84	5	11	11
Gujrát	270	403	...	...	...	...	52	11	11	26	3
Ráwalpindi ..	468	733	...	...	...	...	15	47	8	30	22
Shahpur ...	344	578	..	...	...	...	19	55	13	14	7
Dera Ismail Khan ...	131	178	...	...	...	...	44	13	22	21	13
Dera Gházi Khan ...	111	155	...	...	...	...	17	46	6	31	9
Bannu ..	168	382	...	...	...	...	60	...	16	24	20
Peshawar ...	352	541	..	...	...	...	63	...	12	25	15
Hazára ...	73	133	...	...	..	..	60	...	22	18	7
Kohát ...	41	56	..	...	...	...	...	25	25	50	12
Total ..	7,226	11,547	91	229	...	...	34	30	13	23	12

* Statistics of British India for 1891, pages 12, 13, 16 and 17.

58. The following table shows the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal, for Courts of Sessions, in each of the past three years :—

Appeals to Courts of Sessions.

Year.	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF.														PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		PERSONS.										TOTAL.						
							Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on merits.	Appeals rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.		Sentences or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences or orders reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	After directing further enquiry under section 428, Criminal Procedure Code.		Without directing further enquiry.						
									Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1892 ...	111	137	5,980	7,379	6,091	7,516	17	102	17	2,852	2,092	858	1,225	80	163	211	5,830	7,102	98	233	10	...	14-11-92
1891 ...	147	178	5,875	7,043	6,022	7,221	15	107	1	2,647	2,179	841	1,239	55	101	140	5,810	6,944	111	137	11	4	21-9-91
1890 ...	134	222	5,544	6,659	5,678	6,881	11	166	8	2,360	2,094	771	1,238	55	161	199	5,370	6,504	147	178	14	...	17-10-90

59. The amount of appellate work in each division, during each of the last two years, will be seen from the following table:—

Appellate work of Sessions Courts.

Sessions Division.	Criminal appeals for disposal.		Criminal appeals disposed of.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Delhi	570	542	568	534
Umballa	508	337	490	329
Jullundur	132	157	130	154
Hoshiárpur	195	167	191	162
Amritsar	444	570	434	561
Siálkot	524	512	520	498
Lahore	414	508	406	498
Ferozepore	465	431	459	419
Mooltan	883	892	869	887
Jhelum	551	638	543	627
Ráwalpindi	260	258	252	254
Deraját	682	675	670	670
Peshawar	394	404	388	400
Total	6,022	6,091	5,911	5,993

60. The following statements show the Criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of:—

Revision business.

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the District Magistrate took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1891 ...	860	1,434	175	2,469	1,868	497	50	54	13
1892 ...	443	1,250	225	1,918	1,532	287	28	71	13

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the Sessions Judge took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Committal or further inquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1891 ...	565	592	83	1,240	1,025	116	55	44	12
1892 ...	616	589	80	1,285	976	146	136	27	15

Inspection of files.

61. The following table supplies the information, for the year 1892, asked for in paragraph 6 of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's Review of the Report on the administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1891 :—

District.	Number of cases called for from subordinate courts and inspected by the District Magistrate.	Number of cases called for from subordinate courts and inspected by the Sessions Judge.
Delhi	50	...
Gurgáon	128	...
Rohtak	103	...
Ludhiána	33	...
Kángra	200	...
Amritsar	141	...
Siálkot	...	11
Gujránwála	32	8
Lahore	90	...
Mooltan	47	...
Jhang	92	...
Gujrát	2	...
Shahpur	149	...
Dera Ismail Khan	256	...
Dera Gházi Khan	133	...
Bannu	41	...
Pesháwar	28	37
Kohát	9	17
Total	1,534	73

It must be remembered that numerous files are inspected in disposing of appeals and revision cases.

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials.

62. One case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction; the accused were acquitted.

Murder references.

63. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference, under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the three past years :—

Year.	For disposal.		Disposed of.									Pending.		Average number of days each case lasted.
			Persons.							Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1890	126	154	...	53	28	...	4	22	...	87	107	39	47	49
1891	130	160	1	72	26	...	8	34	...	111	141	19	19	48
1892	133	177	...	79	15	3	13	39	...	109	149	24	28	40

64. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and in each of the three preceding years was as follows:—

Appeals instituted in the Chief Court.

Year.	*Against the orders of Sessions Judges.*	*Against the orders of District Magistrates.*	*Total.*
1889	314	230	544
1890	300	215	515
1891	322	142	464
1892	340	267	607

65. The following abstract shows, for each of the past three years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against:—

Nature of sentences or orders appealed against.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Appeals from					
Year.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years	Orders of acquittal.	Total.
1890	197	125	108	80	5	515
1891	184	122	82	76	...	464
1892	209	160	130	107	1	607

66. The results of appeals decided were as follows:—

Results of appeals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.												
	Pending from last year.		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*									Total.		Pending.			
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest date.
1890	66	99	515	672	581	771	1	182	230	115	111	...	4	499	643	82	128	47	25-2-90
1891	82	128	464	582	546	710	11	169	193	116	123	...	1	462	613	84	97	47	19-6-91
1892	84	97	607	751	691	848	1	277	215	123	122	...	7	613	745	78	103	44	30-6-92

67. The following statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court in each of the past three years:—

Revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.								Total.		Pending.			
Year.	*Pending from last year.*		*Reported for orders under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Instituted by petition under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Taken up by the Court on its own motion, section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.					Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1890	156	301	138	267	1,669	2,931	9	14	1,972	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	1,868	3,323	104	190	35	6-8-90
1891	104	190	141	260	1,701	2,938	3	3	1,949	3,391	25	2,229	206	10	223	340	...	80	1,795	3,113	154	278	27	19-5-91
1892	154	278	154	318	1,806	3,168	9	9	2,123	3,773	18	2,280	384	6	260	493	...	35	1,938	3,476	185	297	27	12-7-92

68. Forty-six miscellaneous cases were disposed of, as against forty-three in the preceding year. The files of forty cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

Miscellaneous cases.

69. Five Judges were employed during the year under report.

Number of Judges employed.

PART V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

70. Several of the reports received from districts display thought and attention, but in very few instances has a clear and concise account been given of the fluctuations in crime. The District Magistrate of Gurgáon has submitted a very full and interesting report on the variations, from year to year, in the figures for that district, but his remarks are too diffuse to admit of being included in the extracts annexed to this report. The District Magistrate of Umballa has also recorded a forcible and lengthy memorandum on certain features of the criminal administration in his district, which cannot be printed. As to the character of the remaining reports received, the extracts are sufficiently copious to speak for themselves. That of Mr. W. O. Clark, Sessions Judge of the Pesháwar Division, calls for special commendation. The Judges hope that the reports on the present year's working will show greater improvement, and that the views expressed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the review of the report for the year 1891 will receive still further attention at the hands of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates. Under printed head No. I.—*General review of offences committed and brought to trial*—it should not be difficult for reporting officers to state in a few sentences the chief fluctuations which occur both generally and under special classes of offences, and the conclusions at which they arrive as to the reasons for such fluctuations.

Divisional and District reports noticed.

The usual extracts from Divisional and District Reports are annexed as Appendix A. of this report,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

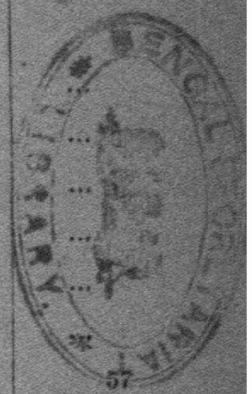
E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1892, AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Class of Court.	Number of Officers.		Total number of cases decided.			
			Original.		*Appeal.*	
	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	20	18	1,442	138	8	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 2nd and 3rd Class	...	69	4,883	3,065	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 1st Class	1	19	2,825	1,133	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	129	7,985	2,332	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd Class	23	246	42,748	32,919	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates — 1st Class	31	96	30,948	27,485	91	...
Chief Magistrates of the District	34	2	4,089	9,039	7,218	57
Total	109	579	94,920	76,111	7,317	57
II.—Courts of Sessions	13	...	647	42	5,993	97
III.—Chief Court	5	...	110	46	613	...
Total	18	...	757	88	6,606	97
Grand Total	127	579	95,677	76,199	13,923	154



STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaints.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A (1).—*Offences under the Penal Code.*												
Offences against the State. — Chap. VI. Secs. 121 to 130	5	3	1	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy. — „ VII. „ 131 to 140	3	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	1
Offences against the public tranquillity. — „ VIII. „ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly ...	71	14	22	4	31	30	298	6	100	192	...	...
„ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c.	1,279	354	254	36	635	618	5,100	80	2,030	2,823	13	154
„ 160. Affray	153	3	...	...	150	148	764	...	193	569	...	2
Offences by, or relating to, public servants. — „ IX. „ 161 to 169. By public servants	209	93	9	4	103	90	157	4	130	23	...	...
„ 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants	116	34	6	...	76	74	98	1	43	47	1	6
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. — „ X. „ 172 to 190	1,049	109	31	4	905	905	1,778	44	739	933	4	58
False evidence and offences against public officers. — „ XI. „ 194 to 200. False evidence or subordination, &c., of public servants	753	91	8	...	654	664	955	19	501	382	3	50
„ 201 to 229. Offences against public justice	997	150	112	6	729	722	1,122	24	408	541	3	56
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps. — „ XII. „ 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	146	2	1	6	137	136	162	3	56	100	...	3
„ 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	18	2	2	...	14	14	25	...	13	11	...	1
Offences relating to weights and measures. — „ XIII. „ 264 to 267	76	6	7	...	63	63	78	...	32	46	...	...

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	„	XIV.	„	269 to 278.	Offences affecting public health	402	32	17	1	352	346	940	5	174	761	...	...
			„	279 to 289.	Offences affecting safety	167	14	6	3	144	138	228	22	59	147	...	...
			„	290 & 291.	Offences affecting convenience	367	89	21	1	256	250	1,193	63	332	792	...	6
			„	292 to 294.	Offences affecting decency and morals ...	21	7	3	...	11	11	23	1	12	10	...	...
			„	294 A.	Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.	„	XV.	„	295 to 298	... ...	295	106	31	10	148	134	391	81	266	29	...	15
Offences affecting the human body.	„	XVI.	„	302 and 303.	Murder	524	8	21	44	451	482	1,151	...	568	401	18	164
			„	307.	Attempt at murder	86	2	10	16	58	60	135	...	70	38	...	27
			„	304.	Culpable homicide	201	...	8	29	164	165	395	...	165	181	1	48
			„	304A.	Causing death by rash or negligent act	69	1	...	9	59	60	75	...	18	56	...	1
			„	308.	Attempt at culpable homicide	8	...	2	...	6	3	7	...	4	3	...	...
			„	305 and 306.	Abetment of suicide	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
			„	309.	Attempted suicide	169	3	1	20	145	138	143	...	42	99	1	1
			„	311.	Thuggee, &c.	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
			„	312 to 315.	Causing miscarriage	25	6	7	...	12	12	22	...	14	8	...	...
			„	316.	Injury to unborn children	2	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
			„	317.	Exposure of infants	37	1	5	4	27	14	17	...	7	9	...	1
			„	318.	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	32	...	4	6	22	20	26	...	12	14	...	...
			„	325 to 331 and 333.	Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1,803	247	134	219	1,203	1,119	2,142	88	837	1,148	2	67
			„	323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338.	Other cases	20,587	7,193	345	53	12,996	10,947	29,598	17,900	7,688	3,654	6	350
			„	341.	Wrongful restraint	1,074	499	125	21	429	333	977	461	402	106	...	8
			„	342 to 348.	Wrongful confinement	737	269	153	15	300	249	736	253	315	137	...	31
			„	352 to 358.	Criminal force or assault	24,644	8,834	379	113	15,318	12,304	31,030	17,741	8,925	4,117	11	236
			„	364, 366, 367.	Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances	114	46	30	6	32	33	103	7	58	29	...	9
			„	363, 365, 368, 369.	Other cases	536	160	137	24	215	191	475	5	257	172	6	35
			„	370, 371.	Slavery	5	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
			„	372 and 373.	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	26	6	9	...	11	9	17	2	11	4	...	...
			„	374.	Forced labour	6	5	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
			„	376.	Rape	206	48	44	21	93	89	119	2	68	46	...	3
			„	377.	Unnatural offences	114	1	4	28	81	80	95	...	33	62	...	...
Offences against property.	„	XVII.	„	382.	Theft with aggravating circumstances	38	9	6	1	22	19	43	...	28	15	...	...
			„	379 to 381 and 401.	Other cases	19,216	2,363	3,317	985	12,551	8,573	12,381	107	4,255	7,789	23	207
			„	386 to 389.	Extortion with aggravating circumstances ...	17	1	3	...	13	13	20	...	9	11	...	...
			„	384 and 385.	Other cases	999	478	225	...	296	219	548	69	418	48	...	13
			„	394	Robbery. With hurt	84	7	29	4	44	29	61	...	27	33	1	...
			„	392	Robbery. Other cases	807	209	292	76	230	154	363	3	240	109	2	9
			„	393	Robbery. Attempts	8	3	1	1	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
			„	396	Dacoity. With murder	2	...	...	...	2	5	9	...	2	7	...	...
			„	397	Dacoity. With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	32	2	1	2	27	6	10	...	2	8	...	...
			„	398	Dacoity. Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	9	3	2	...	4	4	18	...	6	12	...	...
			„	395	Dacoity.												
			„	399	Dacoity.												
			„	400	Dacoity.												
			&	402	Dacoity. Other cases	94	34	14	6	40	37	154	...	74	71	5	4
			„	403 and 404.	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	954	306	114	3	531	510	840	36	423	356	1	24
			„	406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	2,117	806	380	41	890	734	992	24	597	341	4	26
			„	411 to 414.	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	2,868	62	60	266	2,480	2,166	3,227	2	1,258	1,867	18	82

STATEMENT No. II—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.						Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
							Without reference to the Police.	After reference the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaints.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1						2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A (1).—*Offences under the Penal Code*—concld.																	
Offences against property.	Chap. XVII.—(*concld.*)	Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating					2,263	1,231	171	10	851	776	1,355	93	968	249	6	39
		„ 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds, or disposition of property ...					49	20	12	...	17	16	61	5	15	40	1	...
		„ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	*Mischief.*	With aggravating circumstances			1,611	339	250	154	868	688	1,589	75	935	529	3	47
		„ 426 to 428 and 434.	*Mischief.*	Other cases			4,844	1,603	426	26	2,789	2,396	6,235	2,458	2,096	1,599	5	77
		„ 459 & 460.	*Criminal trespass.*	Resulting in death or grievous hurt ...			24	1	1	...	22	20	48	...	19	22	2	5
		„ 449 to 452, 454, 453, 457 & 458.	*Criminal trespass.*	For commission of serious offences ...			13,439	224	220	557	12,438	3,173	5,132	54	1,718	3,214	13	133
		„ 453 & 456.	*Criminal trespass.*	Other serious cases			1,675	41	51	65	1,518	341	537	10	195	307	3	22
		„ 447, 448, 461 & 462.	*Criminal trespass.*	Minor cases			6,985	3,060	603	58	3,264	2,845	7,528	3,403	2,908	1,091	5	121
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.	„ XVIII.	„ 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers					375	181	75	...	119	119	216	12	128	40	6	30
		„ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery					4	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		„ 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document...					31	13	5	...	13	11	23	...	14	9	...	...
		„ 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked					43	18	5	...	20	21	29	2	21	6	...	...
		„ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die-plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark					3	1	...	...	2	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
		„ 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury					16	6	6	...	4	4	13	...	11	1	1	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.	„ XIX.	„ 490 to 492					55	18	3	...	34	32	79	33	26	18	...	2
Offences relating to marriage.	„ XX.	„ 493 to 498					7,463	2,908	458	47	4,050	3,506	6,443	2,525	3,107	647	23	141
Defamation. ...	„ XXI.	„ 500 to 502					612	319	33	...	260	237	441	231	137	51	2	20

Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.	„ XXII.	„ 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt		163	101	5	...	57	48	107	65	40	2	...	1
		„ 504 to 510. Other cases		2,213	727	101	4	1,381	1,189	2,168	1,392	411	346	2	17
			Total	126,251	33,543	8,820	3,009	80,879	58,555	131,270	47,414	44,778	36,530	196	2,352
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.														
Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—														
Security for keeping the peace				7,759	1,651	2,146	13	3,949	3,823	14,721	2,256	4,658	7,693	5	109
„ „ good behaviour				8,972	353	393	35	8,191	8,085	8,691	20	1,691	6,898	10	72
Breach of Laws relating to—														
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	Act	XI of 1878		306	2	1	21	282	279	319	2	73	244	...	...
Canals	„	VIII of 1873		1,373	93	45	...	1,235	1,227	3,230	553	1,181	1,488	6	2
Cantonments, Military	„	III of 1880		3,288	...	16	...	3,272	3,272	5,454	27	851	4,575	...	1
Cattle Trespass	„	I of 1871		2,537	873	58	5	1,601	1,385	4,486	2,277	1,323	850	...	36
City Chaukidárs	„	XX of 1856		231	12	1	...	218	218	425	7	147	271	...	...
Code of Civil Procedure	„	XIV of 1882		8	4	...	...	4	4	6	1	4	1	...	...
Companies Act	„	VI of 1882		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract—Workmen	„	XIII of 1859		440	122	1	...	317	268	640	502	107	31	...	...
Contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works	„	IX of 1860		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs	„	XXVII of 1871		532	...	3	2	527	486	543	...	37	485	4	17
Emigration	„	VII of 1871		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs	„	XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1883 ...		359	6	2	10	341	336	502	...	137	357	1	7
Factories	„	XV of 1881		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy and Glanders	„	XX of 1879		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferries	„	XVII of 1878		45	8	1	...	36	36	104	15	44	43	1	1
Foreigners	„	III of 1864		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	„	VII of 1878		780	21	14	3	742	739	2,142	69	699	1,350	4	20
Gambling	„	III of 1867		202	...	1	...	201	199	1,297	...	451	805	1	40
Hackney and Stage Carriages	„	XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879 ...		543	2	...	...	541	540	715	4	105	603	2	1
License Act	„	II of 1878		3	...	...	...	3	3	11	...	3	8	...	...
Marriages - Christian	„	XV of 1872		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities	„	IV of 1873 & XX of 1891		3,166	150	3	...	3,013	3,098	4,542	71	1,084	3,369	2	16
Murderous Outrages	„	XXIII of 1867 & IX of 1877 ...		2	...	...	...	2	2	16	...	16	...	...	...
Mutiny Act	„	VII of 1867		1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Opium	„	I of 1878		461	2	...	4	455	468	600	1	199	389	1	10
Pleaders	„	XVIII of 1879		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	„	V of 1861		10,085	10	2	2	10,071	9,600	13,515	7	1,665	11,841	2	...
Post Office	„	XIV of 1866		14	...	...	...	14	14	15	...	6	9	...	...
Printing presses	„	XXV of 1867		1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Prisons	„	XXVI of 1870		135	1	...	...	134	134	143	...	13	130	...	...
Prostitutes	„	III of 1880		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Courts Act	„	XVIII of 1884		2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Punjab Laws Act	„	IV of 1872		835	9	5	...	821	821	1,670	1	298	1,358	1	12
Railways	„	IV of 1879 & IX of 1890		255	3	3	3	246	240	313	2	68	241	...	2
Registration	„	III of 1877		23	...	...	...	23	26	82	...	25	57	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre	„	XII of 1882		120	...	...	...	120	120	211	...	35	170	1	5
Stamps	„	I of 1879		158	1	...	...	157	156	209	...	62	147	...	...
Telegraph	„	I of 1876		4	1	...	...	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...
Treasure Trove	„	VI of 1878		3	...	1	...	2	2	9	...	6	3	...	...
Vagrancy, European	„	IX of 1874		13	...	...	...	13	13	13	...	...	13	...	...
Wandering and dangerous Lunatics	„	XXXVI of 1858		7	...	...	...	7	7	8	...	3	4	1	...
Section 149, Statute 42 and 43, Victoria, Chapter 33				2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Act IV of 1889				1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Notification No. 2778, dated 15th August 1866				15	...	...	...	15	15	36	...	11	25	...	...
Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887				106	...	...	...	106	106	542	6	46	488	...	2
Cruelty to animals, Act XI of 1890				17	...	...	...	17	17	20	...	4	16	...	...
Forest rules of 1855				334	11	...	...	323	323	1,314	...	92	1,218	1	3

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaints.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Breach of Chaukidára rules	18	...	...	...	18	18	19	...	...	19	...	...
Act XIV of 1891	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100, Criminal Procedure Code	5	1	1	...	3	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
Army Regulation 156 of 1881	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Census Act XVII of 1890	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Frontier Regulations.												
Regulation VII of 1872, sections 3, 5 & 6	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...
Do. IV of 1887 „ 10	27	...	...	...	27	27	41	7	25	9	...	...
„ „ 11	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
„ „ 24 & 25	19	...	...	...	19	19	13	...	1	12	...	...
„ „ 28	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 31	7	...	...	...	7	7	8	...	5	3	...	...
„ „ 32	22	2	...	...	20	20	23	3	6	14	...	...
„ „ 35	19	...	...	...	19	41	58	...	...	58	...	...
„ „ 36	18	...	...	...	18	18	20	...	2	18	...	...
„ „ 39	287	3	...	...	284	284	720	...	11	709	...	...
„ „ 40	322	1	...	3	318	318	1,034	...	85	949	...	...
Total	43,891	3,342	2,697	101	37,751	36,840	68,505	5,834	15,290	46,982	43	356
GRAND TOTAL	170.142	36,885	11,517	3,110	118,630	95,395	199,775	53,248	60,068	83,512	239	2,708

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number for disposal (including pending from previous year.		Disposed of during the year.			Remaining under trial.		Remarks.
				Persons.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	
1. Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and 485	79	79	58	15	43	21	21	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	4,095	15,424	4,071	6,925	8,390	24	109	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	8,428	9,747	8,371	1,814	7,861	57	72	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	190	480	186	406	17	4	57	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII ...	260	879	256	639	235	4	5	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under section 560, C. P. C.	1,110	1,283	1,110	59	1,224	...	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,636	1,636	1,621	1,309	312	15	15	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	421	587	415	190	391	6	6	
Total	16,219	30,115	16,088	11,357	18,473	131	285	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of tribunal.	NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.								PERSONS			
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged without trial.		Acquitted.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Received on commitment or reference.	Received on transfer.			In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant or withdrawal of the complaint.	On other grounds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Magistrates.												
Special Magistrates	11	570	66	2,782	324	...	...	3,753	6	580	240	1,137
Honorary Magistrates { 2nd and 3rd class ...	206	1,964	1,032	7,740	332	...	...	11,274	12	5,147	1,719	1,603
Honorary Magistrates { 1st class	80	1,479	903	2,975	106	...	...	5,543	22	1,713	1,315	671
Benches of Magistrates	52	6,859	481	7,434	261	...	...	15,087	6	4,328	1,024	1,946
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of the Districts. { 2nd and 3rd class ...	1,244	21,946	8,879	60,251	3,164	1	1	95,486	78	33,706	13,533	14,727
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of the Districts. { 1st class	1,146	26,192	8,334	22,391	1,690	...	9	59,762	86	7,050	13,609	5,979
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	1	7	...	16	...	374	...	398	...	...	19	42
Chief Magistrates of Districts. { Under ordinary powers ...	209	4,297	492	1,721	202	...	2	6,923	51	209	1,472	775
Chief Magistrates of Districts. { ,, section 30 powers ...	81	1,296	124	27	6	...	...	1,534	8	...	187	150
Total	3,030	64,610	20,311	105,337	6,085	375	12	199,760	269	52,733	33,118	27,030
II.—Courts of Sessions.												
Trials under Chapter XIX	152	...	..	...	...	804	...	956	8	...	...	276
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	1	...	...	...	...	194	...	195	...	...	...	5
Other references	...	...	...	...	...	107	..	107	...	...	...	7
Total	153	...	...	...	...	1,105	...	1,258	8	...	...	288
III.—Chief Court.												
Original trials	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	19	...	...	...	...	158	...	177	...	...	...	39
Total	19	...	...	...	...	161	...	180	...	...	3	39
Grand Total	3,202	64,610	20,311	105,337	6,085	1,641	12	201,198	277	52,733	33,121	27,357

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

DISPOSED OF.						Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.						Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over three months.	Average number of days during which the case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
CONVICTED.				Committed or referred.	Total.			Enquiries under Chapter XVIII.	SUMMONS CASES.		WARRANT CASES.						
On regular trial.		On summary trial.							Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.				
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.														
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,764	8	...	3	3	3,741	12	1,446	...	1,262	3	177	...	1,442	8	...	7	3,715
2,582	...	...	...	44	11,107	167	4,909	1	2,748	...	2,134	...	4,883	69	4	6	14,502
1,042	644	...	...	35	5,442	101	2,869	12	1,269	...	1,544	...	2,825	57	1	11	10,538
4,566	...	3,102	...	7	14,979	108	8,012	3	3,872	1,780	1,378	952	7,985	48	1	4	14,191
31,223	40	...	804	321	94,432	1,067	42,852	9	23,941	821	17,907	...	42,748	470	10	6	109,839
19,142	8,532	180	3,569	733	58,880	869	30,868	297	10,547	1,793	17,859	452	30,948	429	16	10	109,317
190	139	...	...	7	397	1	300	5	1	...	293	...	299	1	...	3	225
1,914	1,699	37	536	69	6,762	161	2,992	40	740	208	1,917	84	2,984	80	11	11	7,762
881	45	...	...	169	1,440	94	817	30	18	...	758	...	806	39	1	17	7,908
63,304	11,107	3,319	4,912	1,388	197,180	2,580	95,065	397	44,398	4,670	43,967	1,488	94,920	1,201	44	8	277,997
324	8	...	...	*214	830	126	398	...	...	...	†408	...	408	50	7	50	5,049
187	...	...	...	...	192	3	150	...	...	...	148	...	148	3	...	6	376
96	3	...	...	...	106	1	92	...	...	...	91	...	91	1	...	9	17
607	11	...	...	214	1,128	130	640	...	...	...	647	...	647	54	7	65	6,042
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3
...	110	...	...	...	149	28	114	...	...	...	109	...	109	24	...	40	...
...	110	...	...	...	152	28	115	...	...	...	110	...	110	24	...	42	3
63,911	11,228	3,319	4,912	1,602	198,460	2,738	95,820	397	44,398	4,670	44,724	1,488	95,677	1,279	51	8	284,042

* Includes 56 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation IV of 1887.
† Do. 23 cases do. do. do. do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED BY THE

Class of tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons sentenced to find or give		
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine		Whipping.		Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment or transportation.	Without imprisonment or transportation.	In addition to other punishments.	In lieu of other punishments.			
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—Magistrates.															
Special Magistrates	...	...	...	...	61	77	28	...	120	1,583	6	8	...	18	...
Honorary Magistrates: 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	223	343	30	...	429	1,978	...	7	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates: 1st class	...	...	...	...	436	176	24	...	351	615	20	53	65	56	229
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	147	193	26	...	169	7,228	...	74	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrate of the District: 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	3,069	3,780	344	...	5,180	24,459	16	410	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrate of the District: 1st class	...	...	...	...	5,203	2,262	256	...	4,813	9,245	173	895	5,706	1,505	6,323
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	160	27	...	...	46	4	6	144	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of the district: Under ordinary powers	...	...	...	...	427	262	40	...	298	977	20	95	999	41	1,309
Chief Magistrates of the district: ,, powers under section 30	...	...	...	...	798	86	2	...	460	6	76	31	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	10,524	7,206	750	...	11,866	46,095	317	1,717	6,770	1,620	7,861
II.—Courts of Sessions.															
Original trials	...	103	17	...	171	37	3	...	53	1	...	2	...	...	...
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	13	...	166	3	...	...	92	...	4	5	...	...	...
Other references	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	96
Total	...	103	30	...	337	41	3	...	145	3	4	7	...	...	96
III.—Chief Court.															
Original trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	82	19	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	82	19	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	82	122	30	...	10,866	7,251	753	...	12,013	46,098	321	1,724	6,770	1,620	7,957

No. V.

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.		Detail of Punishment.																			
		Fine.										Imprisonment.									
												15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		Above 2 years.		Above 7 years.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	1,474	227	2	...	...	...	10,213	8,964	171	73	58	21	70	7	10	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	1,985	410	12	...	...	...	17,698	15,094	2,005	1,263	117	15	449	15	...	..	...	..	..	...
79	32	567	340	36	23	...	...	19,385	14,460	3,133	1,663	45	15	286	18	359	23	1	..	...	..
...	...	7,182	211	4	...	...	...	14,016	12,621	1,341	659	71	23	269	3	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	24,671	4,673	267	28	...	...	1,96,164	1,66,525	16,044	9,192	1,246	217	5,599	127	4	..	...	...	...	...
2,117	36	9,018	4,407	502	126	5	...	2,11,465	1,37,430	28,458	12,023	634	107	3,701	161	5,232	24	15	..	...	...
...	...	16	31	3	...	...	..	1,162	811	160	95	5	...	27	...	148	...	7	..	...	...
154	...	623	377	120	127	22	6	84,256	66,626	28,154	15,149	30	13	269	24	356	3	188	..	...	...
...	...	85	240	90	49	...	2	29,900	9,183	4,607	1,871	2	...	85	1	232	1	565	..	...	...
2,350	68	45,621	10,916	1,036	353	27	8	5,84,259	4,31,714	84,073	41,988	2,208	411	10,755	356	6,341	51	776	..	...	...
...	...	2	39	10	3	...	...	3,268	3,126	80	403	5	1	12	2	50	...	120	..	21	...
...	..	3	55	13	18	3	...	9,010	1,679	174	443	...	...	1	...	3	...	158	..	7	...
92	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	6	56	...	...	...	...	...	..	40	1	53	..	...	...
92	1	7	94	23	21	3	...	12,284	4,861	254	846	5	1	13	2	93	1	331	..	28	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	2	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	2	...
2,442	69	45,628	11,010	1,061	374	30	8	5,96,743	4,36,575	84,327	42,834	2,213	412	10,768	358	6,434	52	1,114	...	30	...

STATEMENT No. V. A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishment.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.	
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).														
1. Theft, as defined in section 378, I. P. C.	50	...	179	...	280	3	150	5	72	4	90	7	762	87
" 380, "	9	...	63	...	93	...	54	2	24	...	39	3	254	33
" 381, "	1	...	10	...	21	...	10	...	4	...	8	...	51	9
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... . section 388, "	1	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 411, "	2	...	30	...	40	1	24	4	17	6	17	...	129	12
" 412, "	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, "	1	...	3	...	7	1	7	1	1	...	4	...	23	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in section 444, "	...	...	4	...	9	...	15	...	5	...	9	...	37	5
6. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, "	3	...	11	...	18	...	8	...	5	3	9	...	42	15
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446, "	5	...	26	1	28	...	19	...	9	...	29	...	92	25
8. Offence under section 49, Act XXVI of 1870	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	2	2	2	16	...
9. Offence under section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	2	...	12	...	17	...	12	2	2	...	6	...	47	6
10. Offence under section 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
11. Offences under section 30, Act IX of 1890 ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
12. Offences under section 363, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13. Ditto do. 326, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14. Ditto do. 474, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15. Ditto do. 302, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	9	...
16. Offences under section 406, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Ditto do. 304, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18. Ditto do. 325, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Ditto do. 408, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	76	...	350	2	525	5	305	15	148	16	226	12	1,477	203

STATEMENT No. V. A—*continued.*

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.) A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in section 378, I P. C.	3	11	33	34	7	59	147
„ 380, „	..	...	3	8	2	8	21
„ 381, „	...	...	3	1	...	1	5
„ 382, „	...	1	...	1	...	2	4
2. Extortion, as defined in section 388, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 411, „	...	...	4	...	5	6	15
„ 412, „	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444, „	...	1	5	5	4	7	22
6. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, „	...	2	2	7	2	5	18
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446, „	...	...	3	4	4	26	37
8. Offence under section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	...	...	11	11	3	...	25
9. Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in section 193, I P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
„ 194, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in sections 211 and 377, „	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in section 351, „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in section 375, „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in section 377, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in section 390, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in section 391, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in section 393, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in section 394, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in section 413, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery as defined in section 463, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 467, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, „	...	...	1	3	...	1	5
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446, „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Section 325, I. P. C. ... ... „	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Section 326, I. P. C. ... ... „	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
TOTAL	3	15	69	80	28	122	317

NOTE.—Include Juveniles punished under any of these heads.

STATEMENT No. V. A—*concluded.*

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI of 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

OFFENCE.	STRIPES.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
House-breaking by night, section 446, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence, section 377, I. P. C.	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	13
Section 126 of Act IX of 1890 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dishonest misappropriation of property, section 403, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Criminal breach of trust, section 407, I. P. C.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Section 224, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 376, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 304, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 429, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Theft, section 379, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ 380, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, section 411, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lurking house-trespass, section 457, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 352, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 325, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	2	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	37

PART IV.

Showing the relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.

Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded...	2,034	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	13,799	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	15,833	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	12	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To—												
District Magistrates	12,132	1	4,088	3,552	...	1,536	2,431	9	159	...	356	12
Courts of Sessions	7,516	17	2,971	2,088	4	858	1,295	3	77	...	203	10
Chief Court { By persons convicted	847	...	277	215	...	123	122	...	7	...	103	44
Chief Court { By Government from judgments of acquittal ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Total ...	20,496	19	7,336	5,855	4	2,517	3,848	12	243	...	662	16
Revision.												
By—												
District Magistrates	1,918	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	287	28	71	13
Courts of Sessions	1,285	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	146	136	27	15
Chief Court	3,773	18	2,280	384	6	260	493	...	35	...	297	27
Total ...	6,976	18	4,788	384	6	260	493	...	468	164	395	13
Grand Total ...	27,472	37	12,124	6,239	10	2,777	4,341	12	711	164	1,057	...

STATEMENT No. VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892

Class of Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried by Assessors	Jury trials					Assessors' trials				Class of cases in which Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons in respect to whom the Judge disapproved of the verdict.		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors	Number of cases in which the Judge differed from			
					Wholly.	Partially	Whose cases he referred under sec. 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under sec. 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor	Two Assessors	Three Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C P C ... Jurors ...	5	1	.	1	..	...	...	...	.		...	...	European trials.
Courts of Sessions—Assessors ...	3	...	377	.	...	...	...	.	306	24	13	34	Sessions trials.
Chief Court,—Original Jurisdiction. Jurors ...	9	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total ...	...	2	377	2	...	...	...	...	306	24	13	34	

STATEMENT No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

Description of Offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases									
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st class Magistrates.							By Courts of Sessions.		
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, section 191 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	By Magistrates *suo motu*, section 191 (c), Criminal Pro. Code.	On transfer from other Provinces.	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451 (*b*) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451 of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451 (*b*) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public officers, chapter XI ...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, chapter XIV	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Culpable homicide ...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	3	..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	16	2	...	...	18	...	18	...	7	11	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	..	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Assault	...	22	1	..	...	23	...	23	...	6	16	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	2	5	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	6	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving stolen property	..	...	1	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	..	2	...	1	1	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark, chapter XVIII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, chapter XXII ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences nder special and local laws	1	6	5	2	1	15	...	15	...	12	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	69	18	4	1	84	...	84	...	31	47	3	3	...	84	...	1	1	1	3

No. VIII.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

WERE DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES.					
BY HIGH COURT.			TOTAL FOR ALL COURTS.									
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 who applied under section 2. Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	11	18	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	16	22	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	6	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	3	15	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	32	51	83	...	72	72	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

35							36			
OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN							OF CASES SHOWN IN COLUMN 30.			
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 & 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 A. (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 (5) of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	80	1	...	5	3	...	78	5	4	1

STATEMENT No. IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS THE SENIOR JUDGE AND EACH OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, SAT IN COURT AND AT CHAMBERS IN THE COURT-HOUSE DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Name of Judge.	Portion of year during which the Judge was, as such, present on duty.	Number of days on which the Judges sat in Court for hearing causes.	Number of days (if any) not included in column 3 on which the Judges sat in the Court-house for the transaction of administrative business.	Average length of daily sitting. (a) For hearing causes (column 3).	Average length of daily sitting. (b) For transaction of administrative business (column 4).	Remarks.
Sir Meredyth Plowden	28th July to 31st December 1892.	72	3	7 hours.	6 hours.	There is ordinarily one meeting in each month of the Judges for the transaction of the more important administrative business. The current administrative business is transacted from time to time, or daily, by the Judges. The figures in columns 4 and 5 (*b*) show only the number of meetings of the Judges and their estimated average durations. The time spent by each Judge on current administrative business cannot be ascertained, nor is it always transacted in the Court-house. The holidays on which the Judges came to the Court-house to write judgments, &c., are not included in column 3.
Mr. Justice Roe	1st January to 8th May, and from 24th October to 31st December 1892.	124	5	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Frizelle	Whole year	185	8	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Benton	Do.	181	6	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Rivaz	Do.	180	4	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Stogdon	1st January to 23rd October 1892.	166	4	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Bullock	9th May to 27th July 1892.	51	...	Do.	...	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF AND CHARGES INCURRED IN DIETING WITNESSES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

District.	Total number of witnesses who attended Court.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Total number of witnesses dieted.	Number of witnesses dieted by		Total charges incurred in dieting witnesses by		Average cost of each witness dieted by						Average number of days each witness received diet money before appearance before a Magistrate.	Average number of days each dieted witness was before a Magistrate.	Number of witnesses discharged after								
				Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.	Police.			Magistrate.					One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Six to eight days.	Nine to fifteen days.	Sixteen days and upwards.	Total.
								Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.											
Delhi	9,182	9,039	2,478	1,194	1,284	227	668	0	3	0	0	8	5	1	1	7,895	1,019	169	66	24	9	...	...	9,182
Gurgáon	5,036	4,812	1,617	835	937	224	548	0	4	4	0	9	5	1	1	4,755	231	28	11	11	...	...	...	5,036
Rohtak	6,389	5,966	1,314	986	530	193	239	0	3	3	0	7	3	1	1	5,717	604	51	17	...	...	...	...	6,389
Karnál	5,682	5,468	1,508	991	953	347	456	0	5	4	0	7	7	1	1	5,496	149	33	4	...	...	...	...	5,682
Umballa	10,843	10,328	2,691	1,712	1,750	382	892	0	3	7	0	8	2	1	1	10,059	668	102	14	...	...	...	...	10,843
Ludhiána	6,964	6,417	2,050	146	1,808	101	1,115	0	11	3	0	9	10	1	1	6,763	164	37	...	...	...	...	...	6,964
Simla	4,621	4,160	405	48	357	10	496	0	3	4	1	6	3	1	1	4,591	28	...	...	...	...	2	...	4,621
Jullundur	9,726	9,601	3,833	1,468	2,685	372	1,143	0	4	1	0	4	9	1	1	9,523	193	10	...	...	...	...	...	9,726
Hoshiárpur	8,478	8,113	1,858	1,334	1,425	316	903	0	3	9	0	10	2	1	1	8,070	321	59	28	...	...	...	...	8,478
Kángra	7,111	6,238	5,131	1,117	4,057	311	1,696	0	4	5	0	6	8	1	1	6,581	416	89	25	...	...	...	...	7,111
Amritsar	17,581	16,264	8,220	2,710	5,510	443	1,922	0	2	7	0	5	6	1	1	16,771	768	22	4	16	...	...	...	17,581
Gurdáspur	9,388	8,728	3,076	1,864	2,794	507	1,675	0	4	3	0	9	7	1	1	8,942	376	34	36	...	...	...	...	9,388
Siálkot	18,412	18,386	4,504	2,985	2,903	914	1,565	0	4	11	0	8	7	1	1	17,413	953	34	12	...	...	...	...	18,412
Gujránwála	9,229	9,118	3,219	2,008	1,284	585	524	0	4	8	0	6	6	1	1	8,706	394	103	26	...	...	...	...	9,229
Lahore	20,429	17,503	4,762	2,509	2,253	534	734	0	3	5	0	5	3	1	1	19,563	705	106	55	...	...	...	...	20,429
Ferozepore	12,120	11,880	2,687	2,236	1,744	535	1,262	0	3	10	0	11	7	1	1	11,555	375	147	40	3	...	...	...	12,120
Hissar	9,085	8,595	2,432	1,299	2,157	358	1,286	0	4	4	0	9	2	1	1	8,295	545	229	...	16	...	...	...	9,085
Mooltan	13,347	12,243	6,127	1,874	5,606	801	4,773	0	6	10	0	13	7	2	2	11,711	1,264	256	101	15	...	...	...	13,347
Jhang	8,676	7,505	2,981	2,177	1,286	726	776	0	5	4	0	9	8	2	4	7,477	933	240	26	...	...	...	...	8,676
Montgomery	6,650	6,650	2,798	2,146	652	524	478	0	3	10	0	11	11	1	1	6,102	427	71	44	6	...	...	...	6,650
Muzaffargarh	9,489	9,489	1,980	715	1,265	387	853	0	8	8	0	10	9	1	1	9,276	201	12	...	...	...	...	...	9,489
Jhelum	7,962	7,410	1,741	846	895	256	846	0	4	10	0	15	1	2	1	7,404	328	103	53	5	9	...	...	7,962
Gujrát	7,440	6,853	2,325	1,951	382	536	194	0	4	4	0	8	0	1	1	6,877	467	96	...	...	...	...	...	7,440
Shahpur	9,811	9,567	2,645	943	1,966	259	1,257	0	4	5	0	10	3	1	1	8,998	563	147	65	33	5	...	...	9,811
Rawalpindi	14,732	13,980	2,575	941	1,958	309	1,556	0	5	3	0	12	8	1	1	14,167	474	62	29	...	...	...	...	14,732
Dera Ismail Khan	6,067	5,898	1,925	38	1,887	23	1,632	0	9	8	0	13	10	1	1	5,903	105	52	7	...	...	...	...	6,067
Dera Gházi Khan	6,978	6,978	3,155	261	2,894	56	1,610	0	3	5	0	8	11	1	1	6,333	600	45	...	...	...	...	...	6,978
Bannu	3,852	8,486	3,777	2,034	2,129	441	1,331	0	3	5	0	10	0	1	1	3,344	317	131	48	...	12	...	...	3,852
Peshawar	13,054	12,181	4,468	813	3,655	243	2,420	0	4	9	0	10	2	1	1	12,493	504	41	16	...	...	...	...	13,054
Hazára	5,516	5,330	1,524	787	1,445	179	617	0	3	8	0	6	10	1	1	4,665	690	118	11	...	32	..	...	5,516
Kohát	5,535	4,811	1,450	506	944	145	569	0	4	7	0	9	7	1	1	4,866	487	120	36	11	5	...	...	5,535
Total	289,385	277,997	91,256	41,474	61,395	11,244	35,986	0	4	4	0	9	4	1	1	270,311	15,269	2,817	774	140	72	2	...	289,385

APPENDIX A. TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

APPENDIX A.

Extracts from the Divisional and District Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice during the year 1892.

I.—FLUCTUATIONS IN CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon.)

There was a general decrease of crime in the division except in Karnál, where there was a slight increase which does not call for any special explanation. On the proportion of last year the number of cases admitted to be true should have been 8,767, but it is only 8,218. I am inclined to think that some Magistrates use too freely the power of summary dismissal of complaints conferred upon them by section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Such dismissals are most frequent in cases of voluntarily causing hurt, assault, criminal force, criminal trespass and simple mischief. If the infrequency of applications to the superior courts to use the powers of ordering further inquiry conferred upon them by section 437, Criminal Procedure Code, is any test, it must be admitted that there is not much ground for thinking that Magistrates dismiss complaints too freely. Probably there is a small amount of truth and a large amount of exaggeration in such complaints, and the complainants having met with a rebuff from the first court and having had time for reflection, do not think it worth while to take the cases any further.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(Mr. R. Clarke.)

The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code shows a falling off of nearly 15 per cent, *viz.*, from 3,573 to 3,037, the latter being about the figure returned for 1890.

The number of cases actually returned as true shows a still greater falling off, as a result of the Magistrates having made a freer use of the powers given them by section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the figures being 1,738 as against 2,368 true cases returned in 1891.

Thus only 57 per cent of the total number of cases reported were eventually returned as true, as against 66 per cent in 1891. These figures seem to indicate that the Magistrates are inclined to go too far in dismissing complaints, but most of the subordinate Magistrates in this district adopt the procedure of asking the complainants in suspicious cases to produce *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the complaint before process issues. I do not think the Code contemplated this procedure to the extent it is followed in Delhi, but it is a lesser evil than the wholesale issuing of process on complaint, and it corrects or explains a high percentage of dismissals.

In the cases under Local and Special Laws there were less rejections under section 203 than in the preceding year, but there were fewer reported offences and 21 less returned as true.

As regards the variations in crime, I find that there were three more murders and three cases of culpable homicide less than in 1891, the figures for the two offences being 10 in each year.

The decrease in reported crime already noticed occurred chiefly under the following heads :—

	1891	1892.	Difference.
Hurt and assault	1,872	1,650	222
Theft	498	416	82
Burglaries and serious trespass	336	149	187

I have noted upon the Police Report the very satisfactory decrease in serious crime.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

There is, in the year under report (1892), a great and sudden fall in the reported crime, with a fractional increase in the proportion of cases summarily dismissed (including those struck off on the application of the police), while there is a rise of about 3½ per cent. upon last year in the percentage of cases brought to trial, as against admitted cases.

I have no doubt that a share of the decrease in reported crime is really due to the recent prosperity of the district, but I do not see how the whole question can be thoroughly gone into except by the Sessions Judge who has the results of adjoining districts to guide him.

* * * * *

I can testify from matters within my official knowledge, derived from the various executive channels at the District Officer's command, that the means of the great mass of the district population, during the whole of the past year, were sufficient, and for many, ample, thus reducing the temptation to offences against property; and I believe there has been some improvement in the working of the police. Moreover, executive arrangements have been at work, such as are placed at the District Officer's disposal by different statutes, the working under which is controlled by the revenue or general executive authority, which react on, or even directly affect the order and security of a district; for example, supervision of village officers, upon whom in such a tract as the Mewat more may sometimes depend than on the stipendiary police.

* * * * *

Taking all heads of offences under the Indian Penal Code together, a general diminution in offences is observable, which I am encouraged to believe represents improvement in the working of the judiciary and of the police, and better times, as well as a better respect for the law among the people.

* * * * *

The diminution in cases under Local and Special Laws is mainly due to the smaller number of prosecutions under the Canal Act. The stock explanation is that the Special Canal Magistrate was fewer days on tour in this district; the implication being that cases are only launched when he is on the spot. I doubt if this is correct. The probability, I imagine, is that there was less demand for artificial water-supply, and less temptation, therefore, to the Jats to take it by irregular means.

Prosecutions of village officers under the Punjab Laws Act for failing to report matters of police were more vigorously pressed than in the previous year, each case being instituted under the direct order of the Deputy Commissioner after taking the alleged culprit's answer to a departmental charge, after due inquiry.

The increase under the Criminal Tribes Act is due to closer supervision over the Mínás, who became troublesome in 1891 and continued to require attention throughout 1892.

They were answerable for one of the unsuccessful prosecutions for robbery shown in the first part of Statement II, which was committed in Nimrána territory, but tried before the District Magistrate under a certificate granted under section 188, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Political Agent concerned.

Prosecutions under the Excise and Opium Acts rose owing to more systematic operations in the department concerned.

No case was launched until the Collector had satisfied himself that there was sound *primâ facie* proof; and in certain instances the case was dropped as open to suspicion.

The smaller number of offences under the Police Act is due to the cessation in great part of certain irregularities; Municipal Committees having been required to regulate their proceedings in accordance with the law in certain respects, and to apply for summons before a Magistrate in the proper way instead of sending a Vernacular docket, often legally defective.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. W. Chevis.)

It would appear that there has not been any noticeable increase or decrease in the number of offences admitted to have occurred under the Penal Code. I have already referred to the rise in the number of 'hurts' and fall in the number of 'assaults,' and there appears nothing in the offences affecting the human body requiring special notice.

Offences against property, too, present no remarkable features, but the year under report was just as prosperous as the one before, and with the conjunction of two prosperous years and the binding over of a large number of professional criminals in 1891, a considerable diminution in crime affecting property might have been expected and was in fact anticipated.

This hope has not, however, been realized in full, although some falling off under sections 411 and 457, Indian Penal Code, is visible.

On the whole the figures for the year do not disclose any abnormal features when compared with those for the past four years, *vide* details below :—

Year.	*Offences reported.*	*Offences admitted to have occurred.*
1888	2,377	1,006
1889	2,629	1,577
1890	2,148	1,451
1891	2,159	1,380
1892	2,297	1,350

Except in the year 1888, when the number of offences summarily rejected was very large, the number of offences admitted to have occurred under the Penal Code has never been so low as during the year under report.

The total number of offences reported during the year under review, was 3,224, as against 2,954 in that preceding.

* * * * *

The increase in the reported crime under the Penal Code, though contrary to the hopes entertained last year, consists mainly of non-cognizable cases, as is apparent from the statistics, and the largest increase (123), which occurs in the number of 'hurts' (section 323), is probably due to a considerable number of similar offences having formerly been shown under 'assaults,' a view confirmed by a fall in the number of offences under section 352 during the year under report. As to the increase under the Local and Special Laws, it is solely due to a considerable rise in the number of offences under section 34 of the Police Act, caused by a closer supervision of sanitary arrangements in the municipal towns owing to the spread of cholera.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone.)

There was a considerable decrease in the number of "offences reported" during the year, as compared with the past year. This is not in any way attributable to want of vigilance or zeal on the part of the police in reporting crime, as is shown by the percentage of cases returned as "true," which rose from 52 in 1891 to 56 in the year under report. Though this would appear to indicate a slight rise in crime in the year under report, the increase is only apparent even in crime of a less serious nature.

* * * * *

Under Local and Special Laws there is an increase in "admitted" cases of 253, or 22 per cent during the year; while there is a decrease of 135 or 5 per cent under the Indian Penal Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Captain F. Egerton.)

The following table shows variations of crime :—

	In 1891.	In 1892.	Difference.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code ..	6,049	4,926	1,123
Under Local and Special Laws	991	1,224	233

The decrease under the Indian Penal Code is as it should be, and the increase under Local and Special Laws shows increased energy in the administration.

Out of 4,926 cases reported under the Indian Penal Code, 2,843 were returned as true or about 60 per cent, or if we deduct from 2,843 cases reported as true 670 cases in which the complainant made no appearance, then 44 per cent.

Of these 67 per cent were brought to trial or, making the above reduction, 88 per cent against 80 per cent in 1891.

* * * * *

In concluding my remarks on this head I cannot do better than quote a remark of my predecessor in his report for 1891 :—

"I say this from my past experience, that whenever an outlying Honorary Magis-"trate's Court is opened, charges of assault are freely laid which would not in all pro-"bability have even seen the light had no Court been on the spot." In this view I concur.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIMLA.

(Mr. W. Coldstream.)

The return shows an increase of 71 reported offences under the Indian Penal Code as compared with the figures for 1891, and an increase of 1,545 reported offences under Local and Special Laws. The latter large increase occurred chiefly under the Municipal and Cantonment Acts.

The cases summarily dismissed and struck off as false are comparatively few.

Only 25 cases were disposed of under sections 247 or 250 of the Code during the year. The number so disposed of in the preceding years cannot be stated as it would delay the report to ascertain the required particulars for all the courts.

Three thousand and twenty-three cases are returned as true during the year. This shows an increase, as compared with the figures of 1891, of 82 such cases under the Indian Penal Code and 1,544 cases under Local and Special Laws. Of these 3,023 cases, 184 (chiefly cases of theft) were filed, as there was no clue to the offenders. Ninty-three per cent of offences reported and 99 per cent of cases returned as true were brought to trial. This is satisfactory. The high percentage is of course in great part owing to the number of Cantonment and Municipal prosecutions, a class of cases which favors such a result.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR

(Colonel H. Wood.)

The number of murder cases (section 302, Indian Penal Code) has remained normal.

The only important variations in the number of cases under the Penal Code are as follows :—

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(*b*) Offences under Chapter XVI, section 352, Indian Penal Code, (criminal force and assault), showing a decrease of 448 cases. This large decrease is no doubt mainly due to the fact that Magistrates have freely exercised the power of awarding compensation in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints, as remarked by the District Magistrate.

(*c*) Offences under Chapter XVII, section 379, &c., (theft), showing a decrease of 111. This decrease is in all probability due to the active measures taken by the District Magistrate in taking security for good behaviour from bad characters.

(*d*) Offences under Chapter XVII, sections 449 to 458, (criminal trespass and house breaking for the commission of serious offences), showing an increase of 118 cases.

Under this head 559 cases were admitted to have occurred ; but of this number only 92 were brought to trial, while convictions were obtained in only 70 cases.

These figures lead to the belief that a very large proportion of the cases "admitted to have occurred" were in fact cases which either never occurred at all, or were either cases of theft, sections 379 and 380, or of dishonestly receiving or disposing of stolen property, sections 411—414.

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One probable cause of the large number of reported cases of burglary without loss —some 380 out of a total of 583—is the incursion of gangs or individuals of the Harni and other criminal tribes from the Ludhiána and Ferozepore districts. This might no doubt account for a large number of these cases. But I believe, from my own experience and from what I have seen in cases appealed to this Court, that many cases reported as burglaries are not burglaries at all. The only remedy for this appears to be a closer supervision by District Superintendents of Police of the procedure of their Deputy Inspectors. If Deputy Inspectors were required to satisfy themselves that offences reported to them as burgalaries were in reality offences of this nature and not more petty thefts, or false reports made to satisfy personal enmity I feel sure that the large numbers of cases reported of this offence, which must be regarded as a very serious and heinous offence, would be very considerably reduced ; and that what at first sight appears to be prevailing offences of a very serious nature would be found to be greatly exaggerated. It is impossible to believe that any but a very small proportion of such offences as are reported are really true or that out of some 380 cases of burglary without loss, even a small proportion actually occurred. The very small proportion of cases brought to trial (about 16 per cent,) and of convictions (about 12 per cent,) supports this view.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Colonel A. S. Roberts.)

The offences of hurt and assault being of a very similar nature I have treated them together. In the following table I show the number of such cases and the amount of compensation awarded from complainants to accused, under section 560, Procedure Code, for lodging frivolous and vexatious complaints. The chief reason for the decrease in the number of assaults is owing to such compensation being awarded. Another reason for such decrease and for the figures for simple hurt cases remaining stationary is, that since petition-writers have been prohibited from quoting the section of the law under which complaints are lodged, greater discrimination has been shown by the courts in quoting section 323, Penal Code, instead of section 352, Penal Code, as used formerly to be done in almost all such cases. The effect of the awarding of compensation has kept cases under section 323, Penal Code, stationary, otherwise they would have increased in number as assault cases decreased.

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The great decrease in theft cases is due to the large numbers of habitual offenders who have been put on security during the last two years. In 1890 there were 233 thefts, in 1891, 257, and in 1892 only 146.

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Under the Police Act there were in 1890, 413 cases, in 1891, 579, in 1892, 345. Owing to the prevalence of cholera people were more particular in regard to sanitation, so fewer prosecutions took place in this respect.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. G. W. Rivaz.)

In Hoshiárpur there is an increase of about 6 per cent in the number of reported offences, whether comparison be made with the preceding year or with the average of the last five years. The increase is principally in offences under the Indian Penal Code, and for the most part under unimportant heads.

In Kángra there is an increase of 12 per cent, as compared with the preceding year, and of 7 per cent if the comparison be made with the average of five years.

In both districts fewer complaints were disposed of summarily last year than in 1891, but the difference is only substantial in the Hoshiárpur district. In that district complaints of assault were more tenderly dealt with, but it is noticeable that the final result was much the same in both years, the proportion of cases which ended in a conviction to complaints being almost the same (6 per cent) in both years.

The new rule which allows offences to be struck off the register as false by all Magistrates of the 1st class resulted in many more cancellations in Hoshiárpur and some more in Kángra.

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In the Hoshiárpur district the only head of serious crime in which there was an appreciable increase was theft, which the District Magistrate thinks may be attributed to the high prices and scarcity that prevailed during parts of the year. Fewer serious cases of house trespass were reported and accepted as true, while more were brought to trial and resulted in a conviction. This is satisfactory. There is a falling off in cases of receiving stolen property, which perhaps accounts to a small extent for the increase in cases of theft, as I have had to point out to Magistrates in appeals that they should have convicted for theft when they have convicted for receiving, and to alter convictions. Under the less important heads of crime, complaints of causing hurt and of assault increased and so did complaints of offences relating to marriage. Under the former heads the number of persons punished was only slightly larger than in the previous year. In both years complaints of offences against marriage laws were singularly unsuccessful. In 1891, of 266 persons brought to trial only 11 were convicted, and last year the number was only 38 out of 421 tried.

In Kángra there were considerable increases in cases of theft and house-breaking and complaints of hurt and assault. The first two increases the District Magistrate believes to be due to the distress which followed the failure of the spring harvest and the temptation to plunder which was occasioned by people deserting their houses during a visitation of cholera. The increase in cases of hurt and assault is also, the District Magistrate thinks, due to the failure of the winter rains and snow, which caused a scarcity of water and quarrels in consequence.

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Prosecutions for cattle trespass increased in the Hoshiárpur district, while there was a considerable decrease in excise cases and in prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act. An apparent increase in cases under the Municipal Act and decrease in cases under the Police Act is, the District Magistrate explains, due to improved classification.

In Kángra the variations are more important.

There is a large increase in prosecutions for forest offences, and if I rightly understand the District Magistrate, that many of the convictions are of doubtful legality, the matter is serious. I have asked for further information. The prevalence of cholera in the district and a stricter enforcement of sanitary rules in consequence, led to an increase in cases under the Municipal and Police Acts and to the punishment of rather a large number of village watchmen for neglect of duty. Prosecutions under the Salt Act are a new feature in the Kángra return. What occasioned these prosecutions is not stated.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA.

(Mr. E. O'Brien.)

The noticeable increase of 33 hurt and 45 theft cases is undoubtedly due to the failure of the rabi crops in consequence of the continued drought in the first half of the year 1892. Prices rose very much and grain from the plains did not take the place of the lost crop because of the severe cholera: over 5,000 deaths occurred. There was a strict quarantine formed at the two cantonments of Dharmsála. Under medical advice I stopped the numerous religious and pleasure fairs. This gave rise to a false rumour that there was a strict quarantine in the whole district. The grain merchants were also afraid to face the cholera, and until rain fell in July the people suffered a great deal. As Settlement Officer, I was visiting every village in the Dera and Hamírpur tahsíls at sowing time in October and November and found that there was actually no seed to sow in some villages.

Out of the 486 cases of theft, 243 were brought to trial: in 1891 the numbers of such cases were 371 and 151 respectively. The cholera caused panics in the Pálampur and Dera tahsíls and the people abandoned their houses and lived in the jungles, and those who remained plundered the houses which were abandoned, the few that were caught pleaded guilty freely and alleged hunger as the cause. I am convinced that a great number of thefts committed under these circumstances were not reported.

As there was a failure of the winter rains and snow on the Dháoli Dhár range of mountains, the mountain torrents which feed the kuhls or irrigation channels dried up very early and there were many fights over the scanty water. The wonder is that there was not a greater increase under the heads of hurt and theft than are shown in the returns.

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There has been an increase of 107 cases in offences relating to forests over the previous year. Out of 322 forest cases, 164 occurred in the Kúlu and Plách tahsíls of the Kúlu sub-division, and 158 in the five tahsíls of Kángra proper. The number of cases in the Kúlu sub-division is much too high for a fairly docile and law-abiding population. A forest settlement was made in 1887 in Kúlu and in Kángra, but has not yet been sanctioned by Government. The majority of the cases in Kúlu consisted of acts which would have been offences had the forest settlement been passed, but which at present are no offences at all. A smaller number in Kángra proper consists of similar cases. The delay in sanctioning the forest settlements in Kángra and Kúlu and the fact that the Forest Rules of 1855 are only permissive, and a recent ruling of the Chief Court, Empress *versus* Lachman and others, No. 1193 of 1892, that rule 9 of the rules of 1855 does not allow the Forest Officers to enforce the responsibility of neighbouring zamíndárs in cases of forest fires, leave the District and Forest Officers very helpless in enforcing the forest conservancy.

The increase of offences under the Police Act of 1861 is due to the prevalence of cholera throughout the district in the year under report. Orders were issued to the Magistrates and the Police to look after the sanitary arrangements properly, to check the progress of the epidemic.

The above reasons apply to the offences under the Punjab Laws Act as well; the chaukídárs who neglected to perform the duties of their functions in connection with the epidemic were punished.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel C. F. Massy.)

Offences under Local and Special Laws have fallen off by 107, or 6 per cent, as compared with the previous year. The decrease is due to a fewer number of cases having been dealt with under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, owing to vigorous action in 1891, the figures for the past two years being 560 and 277 respectively.

Crime reported and admitted to have occurred, under the Indian Penal Code, again shows an increase of 6 and 18 per cent respectively on the figures of the last year. The greater proportional increase in admitted crime is due to the percentage of cases summarily dismissed having fallen from 51 in 1891 to 46 during the year under report.

The proportion of summary dismissal in this district was unfavorably commented upon by the learned Judges of the Chief Court in their annual reports, and has no doubt received a check.

The increase in both reported and admitted crime is, however, mainly confined to the less important offences falling under the following heads :—

	Reported.	*Admitted.*
Petty hurt	1,669	793
Using criminal force or assault ...	1,779	787
Mischief, minor	206	78
Trespass	428	161
Total ...	4,082	1,819
Other offences under the Indian Penal Code ...	3,467	1,550
Total, Indian Penal Code ...	7,549	3,369

There is an increasing tendency among the people, fostered by the petition-writers, to try to obtain, through a criminal prosecution, the relief that should be properly sought for in a Civil or Revenue Court. The system of cross complaints, now becoming common, considerably swells the numbers. As very little risk or expense is involved in launching such cases, and as, in the event of failure, the proper course to secure redress is still open to them, they do so all the more readily. In many cases the parties effect a compromise, and either do not appear in court at all (when the complaints are dismissed under section 247 or section 259 of the Criminal Procedure Code), or withdraw the complaints and the court has but to record a formal order of discharge or acquittal. As a consequence, the percentage of cases brought to trial to those admitted to have occurred and of convictions are also affected.

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The number of murders was by mistake shown to be 7, instead of 10, in the returns of last year. The increase of 4 in the present year cannot be attributed to any particular cause, nor is it abnormal, when compared with the figures for the last five years :—

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
15	14	14	10	14

* * * * *

Offences falling under the headings of hurt, assault, and trespass, show a large increase of 473 cases over a total of 1,346 in the figures of the previous year. It is difficult to check such offences, * * * *
My experience of this district is that adequate sentences are usually passed by the Magistrates in dealing with these cases, and I would not recommend more severe measures.

Thefts have fallen off by 47 cases from last years' total of 630. Robberies are stationary at 11, burglary has increased by 46 cases over the previous years' total of 813, which itself was an increase of 284 over the figures of 1890. This is an unsatisfactory feature, which I have discussed in the Annual Police Report. Taking the figures as they stand, I believe they do not represent anything like half the number of offences of theft and house-breaking which have actually occurred. The people hate a police enquiry, and will not bring this misfortune down upon them if they can possibly avoid it. If the lambardárs and chaukídárs are prompt in reporting (which is exceedingly rare, as they also are put to trouble by a police enquiry), then the matter gets as far as the thána. But the sufferer rarely moves unless the thief is caught red-handed, or unless he hopes to make capital out of the case by moving the law against a personal enemy. Even in cases of serious loss the loser will deliberately report "no loss" rather than undergo the worry of an investigation. A case of this nature recently occurred in this district. The complainant reported "no loss" and the thieves were subsequently taken with about Rs. 500 worth of his property in their possession. The Magistrate acquitted them mainly on the strength of this first "no loss" report, although it is beyond doubt the complainant did suffer loss and the accused persons were in possession of his stolen property.

It is remarkable, under the head burglary, that out of 859 cases admitted to have occurred only 156 (or about 18 per cent) were brought to trial; and in these a conviction was only obtained in 71 per cent. Everything therefore favours the criminal. First there is the chance of no report being made at all. Next the chances are six to one that he will not be discovered even if the case be reported. Then it is nearly even that he will not be convicted; and finally he has a fair prospect of getting out on appeal. Under the circumstances I am surprised that crime is not more rife than it is, especially in a year like the present, when food is almost at famine prices.

The returns show 310 burglaries completed but attended with "no loss." I always suspect "no loss" cases, as once he has effected an entrance, it is improbable the burglar will go away without taking something. One reason of "no loss" cases is a habit the police have of questioning complainants about the morals of their women, insinuating that there must be a "lover," which the people resent and detest.

Every endeavour is being made to keep down crime by taking security from persons of bad character. Each case is enquired into by me personally before the accused is sent to a Magistrate for trial; and I think instances are very rare in which an innocent man is subjected to the action of the Criminal Procedure Code. On the other hand, it often happens that the more clever criminals, having friends amongst the lambardárs and persons of the higher classes, escape altogether the clutches of the law.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. A. L. Montgomery.)

There has again been an increase on the previous year, though only of 271 cases. Calculating as I did last year, and excluding proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for demanding security to keep the peace or for good behaviour, from the catalogue of offences (as may fairly be done), we have the following offences which, by the returns, are shown as admitted to have occurred:—

Under the Penal Code	5,712
Under Local and Special Laws	811
	6,523

This gives an average of one offence committed to every 172 of the population.

As the increase in offences is not more than 4 per cent, perhaps it is hardly necessary to enter into any elaborate explanation of its causes.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Colonel R. T. M. Lang.)

Reported crime shows a very large increase, both under the Indian Penal Code and the Local and Special Laws. The number of cases reported during the year under report far exceeded the number reported in any of the four previous years.

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The noteworthy increases in cases admitted as true occurred under the following heads of crime:—

Offences affecting public convenience. — There were 33 cases admitted as true during the year, as compared with 9 in the preceding year—an increase of 267 per cent.

Hurt, other cases. — Five hundred and thirteen cases were admitted as true, as compared with 385 for 1891—an increase of 128 cases or 33 per cent.

Simple theft. — Five hundred and four cases admitted as true against 344 for the previous year—an increase of 160 cases or 46 per cent.

Criminal trespass. — Three hundred and eighty-nine true cases as compared with 321 for the previous year—an increase of 68 cases or 21 per cent.

Offences relating to marriage. — One hundred and ninety-six cases were admitted as true against 155 in the previous year—an increase of 41 cases or 26 per cent.

The increase in cases of offences affecting public convenience is attributed to increased activity on the part of Tahsildárs in making sanitary arrangements in villages during the prevalence of cholera and sickness during the year.

As to the reasons to which the increase in cases of hurt, simple theft and criminal trespass is attributable, I will quote the remarks made by the District Superintendent of Police in the Annual Police Report:—

"1. The high prices of grain during the year.

"2. The large number of coolies, chiefly strangers, who have been collected and employed on the new canal works, many of the same being bad characters.

"3. The influx of settlers into the Bár lands, which are being colonized, and whose presence is greatly resented by the original inhabitants who take every opportunity of inflicting loss on them by damaging their crops and stealing their cattle. The police force, which has not been increased proportionately with the population of the Bár, is at present quite insufficient to render adequate assistance to the settlers, and hence crime is rife in those parts."

In these remarks I concur, and I think they probably suggest the correct solution of what appears a remarkable increase in crime. I regret that owing to my having been in camp for the last month the Chief Court's General Letter No. 5049 G., dated the 23rd December was not brought to my notice in sufficient time to admit of my making the enquiries suggested by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his remarks on the Criminal Report of 1891, before sending on this report, but I think that there need be no reasonable doubt that the reasons for the increase of crime above given are substantially correct, each one of the three reasons being sufficient to account for a very considerable increase throughout or in particular parts of the district.

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In regard to Local and Special Laws, the chief increases occurred under the Cattle Trespass Act and the Police Act. The increase in cases under the former is owing partly to the extreme scarcity of grass and fodder which prevailed in the district before the rains, and partly to the influx of colonists.

The offences under the Police Act consist of petty nuisances, the increase in which can only be attributed to the police having been more active in looking after sanitary arrangements.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. H. T. Marshall.)

Reported offences have increased by 1,765 cases, this is accounted for principally by there being an excess of 504 in the cases of security for good behaviour, and 788 under Police and Municipal Acts. There were also 306 more cases of simple hurt than in 1891.

Petty thefts decreased by 453, the District Magistrate attributes this to the repressive measures taken against bad characters. This may possibly be the case, but these measures require to be taken with much tact and care, for I believe they are often used as engines of oppression against the people.

The District Magistrate is of opinion that the somewhat increased percentage of conviction is due to improved working on the part of the courts. I cannot say that I have noticed any difference in the work of the Lahore Magistrates during the year under report; it is of much the same quality as in the two preceding years.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Mr. H. C. Fanshawe.)

Reported offences have steadily increased during the past three years, reaching the large number of 11,978 in the year under report. The increase is principally in offences falling under Local and Special Laws, as the following figures will show:—

	Indian Penal Code.	*Special and Local Laws.*
1891	7,091	3,122
1892	7,452	4,526
Difference	+341	+1,404

An examination of details in the last two years, as exhibited in District Statement No. II, shows that the large increase of 1,404 offences under Local and Special Laws is distributed principally under the following heads:—

Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code—

Security for good behaviour	504	more offences in 1892.
Security to keep the peace	170	„ „ „
Police (Act V of 1861)	204	„ „ „
Municipal Act (Act IV of 1873)	197	„ „ „
Cattle Trespass (Act I of 1871)	82	„ „ „
Hackney Carriages Act	88	„ „ „
Cantonment Act	43	... ...
Total	1,288	

The increase of 341 offences under the Indian Penal Code occurs chiefly under the following heads:—

Simple hurt	306	more offences.
Assault	297	„ „
Minor cases of trespass	155	„ „
Criminal breach of trust	45	„ „
Marriage	74	„ „

From this, however, must be deducted the *decrease* of 453 offences under simple theft.

The increase of prosecutions under Local and Special Laws is due to the more strict working of the Special Laws affecting bad characters, and to closer supervision exercised by the Cantonment and Municipal authorities, while the increase in cases of cattle trespass is in part attributable to the scarcity of grass and fodder during the latter part of the year. It may be hoped that the repressive measures taken against bad characters have caused the marked diminution in cases of petty theft as noticed above. The decrease is specially satisfactory considering the character of the seasons.

The increase in offences under the Indian Penal Code being largely under *minor* cases of hurt, assault and trespass, is not very serious, and I can offer no satisfactory explanation of it except the tendency now-a-days to have recourse to the criminal courts in all petty matters.

Murders and attempts at murder, culpable homicide, &c., show a decrease.

Robberies increased from 77 to 126, but a very large proportion of these were false cases; 28 being finally accepted as true against 9 in the previous year. Full details of these cases have been given in the Police Report of the year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Mr. A. Anderson.)

If we look only at cases under the Penal Code, the four years 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 were all about equal, and the numbers of offences reported this year (1892) and in 1887 are practically equal.

It would certainly not be safe to say that the increase or the decrease in reported crime depended altogether on the crops: but, as a fact, the kharif harvests on which the people in this district almost entirely depend, were either bad or below the average in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891. On the other hand, 1884 and 1885 were both good years and 1887 was above the average, while 1886 was bad. In 1886 there was a decided increase in cases reported, and again in 1888: and this, 1892, is the first year in which there has been any marked decrease and it has had a remarkably good kharif.

The decrease in cases reported in 1892 may arise from a decrease in false cases rather than from a decrease in crime. The number of cases admitted was in 1891, 1,764, and in 1892, 1,675, a sensible reduction, but the cases admitted were 59 per cent of cases reported compared with 57 per cent last year.

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The opium cases have again increased and they exceed even the number in 1890. Smuggling is common and will continue so long as we fail to make it unprofitable. Opium can be had in Bikaner at less than one-third the price it fetches in this district, that is a man can buy about nine tolas for a rupee, whereas here he gets only three tolas.

Opium can be easily smuggled from the great value it has for so small a quantity, and this district is surrounded by Native States. Fines have been inflicted and have been frequently reduced by Appellate Courts. Of late, imprisonment has been in almost all cases imposed without the option of a fine: and, so far as my own experience yet goes, the sentences of imprisonment have been upheld. Opium is now very rarely found in quantity: small parcels of it are kept for use, and the bulk of the drug concealed outside the house. The punishments awarded therefore look heavy compared with the amount of opium: but in such cases the quantity of the opium found is no criterion of the accused's guilt.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MOOLTAN.

(Mr. A. Meredith.)

The increases are chiefly under the following heads:—

	1891.	1892	Difference.
Theft, sections 379 to 381 and 401, Indian Penal Code	780	864	+ 84
Misappropriation of property	52	94	+ 42
Criminal breach of trust	209	265	+ 56
Receiving stolen property	73	100	+ 27
Criminal trespass (for commission of serious offences)	505	612	+107

The increase is due partly to bad harvests and high rates obtaining throughout the district during the year under report. But there has always been a considerable amount of unreported crime in this district, especially of cattle theft in the Bár. With rivers on three sides, peculiar facilities are offered for the disposal of stolen cattle. The distances are enormous, and when a man has once recovered his property, which he often does by following up the tracks at once, he prefers to settle the case and save himself the trouble of

going to the thána and a possible subsequent journey to head-quarters to give evidence at the trial. The leading men in parts of the district undoubtedly connive at this state of things, and it is said that, in some cases, they make a considerable addition to their income by levying black-mail from both parties. Moreover, cultivation is extending and with it population, and an increase in the figures for serious crime may be anticipated for the next few years and should not be taken to indicate any diminished activity on the part of the police, nor an additional criminal bias on the part of the people.

The decreases are chiefly under the following heads:—

	1891	1892	Difference
Assault	653	535	−118
Offences relating to marriage	463	342	−121
Hurt (other cases)	817	750	− 67

The decrease in these classes of crime is said to be due to the sickness which prevailed, (fever and cholera), and mortality among the people, chiefly among the poorer classes.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Kazi Muhammad Aslam)

The increase in the number of offences reported has been of 175 cases under the Indian Penal Code and of 213 cases under Special and Local Laws; this is mainly due to the extension of the Chenáb Canal to this district by which a large population of other districts has come into contact with the inhabitants of this district and has caused an increase of crime.

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The colonists who have cultivated the land on the Chenáb Canal constantly quarrel with the inhabitants of the Bár whose cattle destroy the cultivation of the former; also the increase was due to several cross complaints having been filed in petty quarrels raised on trifling matters, the people living in the vicinity of the courts being accustomed to paying charges, in which a complaint can be filed on stamped paper which does not cost much.

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The rise in reported offences under theft, &c., has been chiefly in the police stations of Chiniot and Khariánwála, where the nomads of the Bár having in many instances been deprived of their so-called ancestral lands, gave themselves up to rob the new settlers on the Chenáb Canal. The nomads who used freely the lands occupied by their forefathers, by grazing their cattle on them or enjoying the produce of the jungle trees, such as "pilus" or "dehlas," having been debarred of this benefit and having very little land given to them,—one square of land to four families—and having no other means of livelihood, were compelled to have resort to stealing cattle from the colonists. The increase is also due to there having been plentiful rain in the district, the people of the Bár, where the grass grew abundantly in the rainy season, had opportunities of committing crime, finding that they could easily lay hand on the cattle roaming freely in the jungle and hoping that their tracks would not be traced out. I am glad to say that since a large area of land was allotted to them by the present Colonization Officer, crime has decreased much in the Bár.

There has been an increase in the number of offences reported under section 498.

The increase of crime under this head I must attribute to the scarcity of food grains; the poorer classes finding it hard to earn a livelihood, have in many instances left their abodes, and disagreement prevails among husbands and their wives, the former being unable to support the latter, they allow them, to wander wherever they like, and thus the forlorn women either go from place to place begging or are taken away by persons of loose character, but the disheartened husbands, whose feelings are injured, cannot bear this, and at last seek the assistance of the courts for the recovery of their wives when they find themselves in a position to do so.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy.)

The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code has decreased by 16 per cent, under Local and Special Laws the number has increased by 21 per cent. In the number of offences admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code, there is a decrease of only 2 per cent and under Local and Special Laws an increase of 52 per cent.

Nearly the full number of offences reported to have occurred under Local and Special Laws were brought to trial, but only 79 per cent of those under the Indian Penal Code. Last year there was a decrease in reported crime of 12 per cent and this year a decrease of 4 per cent.

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There has been a steady fall in the number of cases reported, from 3,757 in 1889 to 2,688 in 1892, and in the number of true cases from 2,552 to 1,522. The percentage of true cases to cases reported is low and below last year's provincial percentage of 62.

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The decrease in reported crime I attribute mainly to the exceptional unhealthiness of this year, epidemics of cholera and fever having been unusually severe, and to the bad rabi harvest and the delay in the setting in of the rains, which caused large numbers of drovers and graziers, who commit a good many of the offences against property and are notoriously turbulent, to leave the district.

I am not altogether satisfied that the figures indicate a real decrease in crime, for I have heard some complaints on tour that the police will not record complaints unless a prosecution once instituted is likely to be successful, and my inquiries on tour have convinced me that many lambardárs discourage reports to save themselves the trouble and expense of a police investigation, or in the interests of their relatives who are suspected of having committed crimes. This is especially the case in regard to the cattle thefts. The cattle thieves are frequently the near relatives of, or persons harboured by, village lambardárs. The victims of their thefts are men of the shopkeeping or menial castes who are, as a class, timid and stand in awe of the village lambardárs.

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I observe that although there was such a considerable decrease in reported crime in the important class of offences against property, there was practically no decrease in true cases, for whereas there were in 1891, 1,013 such cases, there were in the year under report 1,005 such cases, and whereas in 1891, there were 505 convictions in such cases, there were last year only 455. These figures seem to show that (1), as already stated, reports were not recorded by the police in many cases; and (2) that the criminal working was not as successful this year as during the previous year.

In connection with the 484 cases of theft and 173 cases of mischief admitted to have occurred, I may mention that a good many of these are petty cases of theft of wood from damage done to Government reserves. Many of these cases are instituted from corrupt motives by Forest guards, prosecutions being dropped by them when they have gained their ends. In many cases also they are not instituted from similar motives, when they ought to be instituted. Forest guards taking gratifications from the graziers who cut down timber for the housing of their goats.

One of the most difficult duties a District Magistrate in Montgomery has, is to supervise the working in these forest cases. The welfare of the people in the Rávi tahsils is largely bound up with its proper performance.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM.

(Mr. F. Bullock.)

Reported crime shows an increase of 481, 580 and 311 offences in the Jhelum, Gujrát and Shahpur districts, respectively, during the year under report, and an increase of 481, 54 and 489, in the number of offences admitted to have occurred.

* * * * *

Crime has increased under nearly all the heads in all the three districts of the Division.

In the Jhelum district the increase is under criminal trespass, but it is chiefly under minor sections of the chapter. The more serious forms of crime, as remarked by the District Magistrate, have decreased.

In the Gujrát district the increase is in non-cognizable offences, and the District Magistrate explains it by saying that people in general instead of seeking their remedy in the Civil Courts for the determination of their rights, resort to the Criminal Courts with a view to overawe their opponents.

The District Magistrate of Shahpur does not consider the increase of crime in his district remarkable. Considering that the harvests were bad, that work was scarce and prices high and that there was severe distress among the poorer classes, he would not have been surprised at a still greater increase.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHELUM.

(Mr. J. G. Silcock.)

There is a slight decrease in murders, receipt of stolen property, and offences against public tranquility, but an increase under all the other headings. The greatest increase is under criminal trespass, but chiefly under minor sections, while there is a considerable decrease in house-breaking.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT.

(Baron J. Bentinck.)

The total number of offences reported this year was 6,354, against 5,774 last year, or an increase of 580.

The increase is chiefly in offences under the Indian Penal Code, being 413, and under Special and Local Laws, 167.

The number of complaints rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,847, the number struck off as false 223, and the balance returned as true 3,284, against 2,530, 14 and 3,230 respectively in 1891.

There is an increase of 1·82 per cent in the number of offences returned as true, over last year.

There is, however, a decrease in the number of cognizable offences whether taken up by the police or on complaint to the Magistrates, and this is satisfactory.

The increase in non-cognizable offences is mainly due to the fact that the people in general instead of seeking their remedy in the Civil Courts for the determination of their rights, resort to Criminal Courts with a view to overawe their opponents and thus wish to gain their ends. Thus it happens that prosecutions are dropped no sooner the complaint is lodged. Hence it is the number of complaints rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, has a tendency to increase. Taking into account the cases shown in column 8 of the statement under review, added under paragraph 3 of Chief Court Circular Memo. No. 20—4995 G., dated the 20th December 1892, it would appear that in addition to the cases shown in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7, 523 cases were disposed of under section 247 or 259, Criminal Procedure Code, in which the accused did not appear before the court in person. This would verify the above remarks about the increase in non-cognizable cases.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson.)

The number of offences reported, though considerably higher than it was during the last two years, is still much below what it was in the years 1887 to 1889. The increase, as compared with last year, is chiefly in offences under the Penal Code, which are reported as 2,924 against 2,677, the number for the last year, and 2,882, the average for the last six years. Crime, therefore, although worse than last year is only about the normal, and seeing that the rabi harvest of 1892 was one of the worst known, that work was scarce, prices high and the distress among the poorer classes somewhat severe, the wonder is that the increase in crime, as compared with last year, is not greater. There would probably have been more crime had not the severe cholera epidemic in the summer frightened the criminal classes, and the general fever in the end of the year incapacitated many of them.

* * * * *

The increase under the head of offences affecting the person is not great, but there is a serious increase in the number of offences affecting property, which is much larger than in the three previous years but still below the number reported in 1887 and 1888. As already said, this is probably due to the failure of the rabi harvest, the high prices of food-grains and the consequent distress. For offences relating to property the percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases is 52, against 53 for the district in 1891 and 54 for the Province in 1890.

* * * * *

The number of murders admitted to be true, has decreased from 11 to 6, a satisfactorily small number. Including previous cases, 11 were brought to trial and 9 disposed of during the year, in 5 of which convictions were obtained. In one bad case the Municipal gardener at Bhera was murdered by a party of robbers for the sake of his wife's ornaments and no clue to the murderers has been obtained.

Hurt with aggravating circumstances shows an increase from 35 to 40, other cases of hurt from 102 to 160, and assault cases from 274 to 349, altogether a considerable increase.

The increase in offences against property is chiefly in cases of criminal trespass, house-breaking being the form of crime which the criminal classes are most likely to take to in hard times. It is the most serious kind of crime with which we have to cope as its perpetration is easy and its detection difficult. While 420 cases of serious criminal trespass were admitted to be true, only 101 were brought to trial, and in only 71 was a conviction obtained. It is true that in many admitted cases the loss of property was small, but the failure to detect so many cases must give rise to a feeling of insecurity among the people who hold such a large quantity of valuable property so carelessly protected. I am glad to observe that the use of iron safes for the custody of jewels, cash and documents, is spreading among the well-to-do classes.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. A. Christie.)

The number of offences reported to have occurred in the Division is smaller by 523, or 5 per cent, than the number reported during the preceding year but is greater than that reached in any previous year; there is, however, a decrease of 688 or 14 per cent in Bannu where the number rose by 32 per cent in 1891. The numbers of offences admitted to have occurred and returned as true also shows a decrease of 195 cases as compared with that in the previous year. The figures for each district are given below:—

Year	Dera Ismail Khan		Dera Ghazi Khan		Bannu	
	Offences reported.	Admitted to have occurred.	Offences reported	Admitted to have occurred.	Offences reported.	Admitted to have occurred.
1888	2,351	1,543	2,591	2,511	4,160	3,861
1889	2,272	1,487	2,520	2,149	3,531	3,331
1890	2,726	1,536	2,916	2,580	3,628	3,396
1891	3,105	1,503	2,978	2,563	4,784	4,030
1892	3,168	2,115	3,080	2,437	4,096	3,349

In Dera Ismail Khan there was a slight increase in the number of offences reported, whereas the number of offences returned as true showed an abnormal increase over the preceding year of 612 or 40 per cent; in Dera Gházi Khan, the variations of the past two years are very small. Bannu however exhibits a satisfactory decrease of 688 or 14 per cent in the offences reported.

* * * * *

The number of offences admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code was 5,421 as compared with 5,119 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 302 for the Division. The figures for each district were:—

	1891.	1892.	Difference.
Dera Ismail Khan	1,189	1,685	+496
Dera Gházi Khan	1,792	1,637	—155
Bannu	2,138	2,099	— 39

The variations in Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu are small and call for no explanation. The large increase of 496 cases in Dera Ismail Khan (where the number of reported offences was nearly the same as in the previous year) is, as already remarked under Head I, due to the fact that in 1891 an abnormally large number of cases were incorrectly shown as summarily dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(Mr. L. W. King.)

The slight increase in reported cases under the Indian Penal Code may fairly be attributed to the distress and the exceptional high rates of food-grains that prevailed in the district during the year. The last rabi crops failed owing to drought, while the kharif harvest in the Cis-Indus *kachis* was much damaged by floods. This, coupled with the exportation of a large quantity of grain to Karáchi and Appozai and the increased consumption within the district due to the concentration of troops on the frontier, tended largely to a rise in the rates.

* * * * *

The increase of reported and true offences under Local and Special Laws is not due to any increase in crime, but may be attributed to the following causes :—

(*a*) the correct registration of cases under section 34 of the Police Act V of 1861 ;

(*b*) the practice in previous years had been to fine summarily village watchmen for neglect of duty, while during the year under report such cases were generally referred to Magistrates for trial under the rules published with Notification No. 2778, dated 15th August 1876.

* * * * *

There is an increase of 6 cases in the number of murders and 3 under the head of culpable homicide for which no adequate cause can be assigned. The figures include one case of murder committed at the end of the previous year. The Police have not been very successful in dealing with these cases, which is largely due to the weakness of the detective staff. Of 20 cases of murder 11 (including two from the previous year) were sent for judicial trial and 5 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 6 cases were not brought to trial for want of proof.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(Mr. R. E. Younghusband.)

The number of offences reported during the year, both under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, was 3,080, as compared with 2,978 of the previous year and 2,916 of 1890, being an increase of 102 and 164 respectively. The increase over the numbers of the previous year is only 3 per cent and I believe that it would be found to have occurred principally during the first six months of the year during the long drought which then prevailed. Rain fell in June and in the later months of the year, and I believe that there was a diminution of crime during those months as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year.

* * * * *

The principal decrease has been in petty assault cases and in cases of theft and house-trespass. These are the chief classes of cases in which frivolous, vexatious or false complaints are most often made, and I think that the summary rejection of a greater number of these cases is probably a step in the right direction.

There were 32 cases of murder for disposal. Of these, 5 were pending from 1891 and 27 cases are shown as new institutions during 1892. The records of these 27 cases have been carefully examined in my office, and I find that 8 of them were cases which had occurred in previous years, but the offenders were not brought to justice till 1892. The number of cases which actually occurred during the year was therefore 19, of these 15 occurred within the district, and 4 occurred in the neighbouring hills within the area specified in the Government of India Notification No. 1771 F., dated the 15th November 1889. I examined these figures with some care, because it seemed as if the number of murders in this district was steadily increasing. Of the 32 cases for disposal, 12 were tried by the Sessions Judge and 13 by jirga ; convictions were obtained in 17 cases out of 25 decided ; 7 cases were pending at the close of the year.

There were 10 cases of culpable homicide under trial during the year ; three of these were cases in which the homicide occurred in 1891, but the offenders were not brought to trial till 1892. One of the 1891 cases and two of the new cases occurred within the hills ; the number of cases within the district itself was 2 from 1891 and 5 in 1892. Convictions were obtained in 9 out of the 10 cases ; in the other case the accused were discharged by the Magistrate.

Nearly all the cases both of murder and of culpable homicide were connected with women. In most cases the murder or homicide was directly prompted by jealousy ; in a few cases the murder was committed in pursuance of an old blood-feud which had been settled at the time but which had broken out again.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson.)

There has been a decrease in reported crime, during the year under report with the previous year, of 688 cases, of which 159 were under the Indian Pen... 529 under Local and Special Laws.

* * * *

The most remarkable differences are observable in the number of offences affecting the human body and offences against property. In the former class of cases there is an increase of 114 and in the latter a decrease of 216 in the year under review as

compared with the year preceding. As regards the increase of 114 cases, it is satisfactory to note that the most serious offences of murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide do not contribute to this result, the increase being almost entirely in the number of cases of slight hurts and criminal force or assault. The decrease of 216 cases concerning property is a matter of congratulation. It is universal throughout the district and is not restricted to the jurisdiction of any particular Magistrate. The reasons for this improvement are, that a large number of bad characters, confirmed thieves and house-breakers, &c., were put on security or sent to jail in default last year; secondly, the year has been unusually sickly; and, thirdly, the extension to this district of the provisions of clause 2, section 14 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulations, 1887, according to which punishments of imprisonment and whipping can now be awarded to offenders convicted under the Regulation.

There is a decrease of 22 in matrimonial cases, for this decrease no special reason can be assigned.

The number of reported offences under Local and Special Laws shows a falling-off of 529 as compared with the year 1891. On examination of the statistics under different classes of this head, it appears that there is a decrease of 748 cases for security to keep the peace and security for good behaviour. Owing to the strong repressive measures taken against professional criminals in the previous year, it was possible to take less stringent preventive action during this year. On the other hand there is an increase of—

109 cases under the Canal Act;
34 „ „ Arms Act, &c.;
37 „ „ Municipalities Act.

The increase in canal cases can be easily explained and is attributable to the fact that there is now a canal official, the Superintendent of Irrigation, who is specially empowered to take cognizance of offences under the Canal Act. While, however, the appointment of a special Magistrate and the facilities thus offered for the disposal of genuine criminal offences under the Act has naturally caused an increase of complaints of such genuine offences, the files of his court show that many complaints are now instituted in his court under section 70 of the Canal Act, which would, before his appointment, have been decided executively and not treated as criminal cases at all. These latter cases should have been summarily dismissed, but this procedure was only followed in a few cases and I am issuing orders to the Superintendent to take action fully under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code in future.

I regret the increase of cases under the Arms Act, but in spite of numerous prosecutions during the year 1891, the habit of carrying daggers and pistols still widely prevails, although every means have been taken to make it widely known that licenses are now required for the carrying of these weapons by the laws. I am keeping a careful check on all prosecutions under the Arms Act. Every case comes to me for sanction first direct from the police, and it is only after I have sanctioned the prosecution that the case goes to the Magistrate for disposal. These cases are easily prosecuted to conviction and are favorites with officers in charge of police stations, as the results of the trials show well in the thána returns.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. O. Clark.)

Pesháwar.—The variation in the number of reported offences, an increase of 48, is of no importance considering the figures from 1887 to 1889. There was a decrease in summary rejections under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, while the cases struck off as false have risen by 38, but the figures for 1892 for false cases when compared with the following figures call for no explanation. In the year 1889, out of 5,573 reported, 130 were struck off as false. In 1890, out of 5,090 reported, 136 were struck off as such. There was an increase of 193 in offences admitted to have occurred. But the number for 1892 was normal when compared with that for the years 1887 to 1889. The increase as compared with 1891 was chiefly in cases of security to keep the peace and for good behaviour, this being due, as stated by the District Magistrate, to the good working of security proceedings.

Hazára.—There was a rise of 348 in offences reported, but the figures are still below those for 1889. The increase was in cases under the Local and Special Laws, offences under the Indian Penal Code having diminished.

The rise has been stated to be partly nominal, due to more cases being taken up under the preventive jurisdiction of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to more prosecutions of offences against sanitation and conservancy, and partly real, in consequence of an increase of offences against Forest Laws.

Rejections under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, after reference to police have, increased by 308. The District Magistrate notes that he has no reason to suppose that the rejections were not proper and justified.

The figures for 1892 under this head do not seem to call for any special explanation.

The number of admitted offences compares favourably with that for the years 1889 and 1890, and the increase of 53, which is in cases under Local and Special Laws and not under the Indian Penal Code, calls for no explanation.

Kohát.—Reported cases have risen by 139 and those admitted as true by 151, summary rejections having decreased. The increase was in the cases under Local and Special Laws, chiefly in security cases and those under the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

Taking all the districts together, there was a decrease of 510 in true offences under the Indian Penal Code, as detailed below :—

	Decrease.
Pesháwar	109 cases.
Hazára	248 „
Kohát	153 „
Total ...	510

and the increase was in Local and Special Laws chiefly in security cases as mentioned above.

* * * * *

The number of cases and persons brought to trial during 1891 and 1892 was as follows :—

	1891.		1892.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Pesháwar	3,731	8,805	4,101	9,625	
Proportion to offences admitted	83·9	...	88·48	...	
Hazára	1,780	4,486	1,834	4,783	Provincial average for 1891, 80 per cent.
Proportion as above	84·64	...	85·6	...	
Kohát	1,994	4,575	2,269	5,353	
Proportion as above	82	...	88·49	...	

The percentages have improved in all the districts, as compared with 1891. They include cases tried under the Frontier Regulations.

Deducting such cases the percentages stand as follows :—

District.	1891.		1892.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pesháwar	3,478	8,074	3,754	8,739
Proportion to admitted cases	78·28	...	80·97	...
Hazára	1,677	4,190	1,755	4,527
Proportion to admitted cases	79·74	...	81·4	...
Kohát	1,565	3,498	1,804	4,070
Proportion to admitted cases	64·86	...	70·36	...

* * * * *

The number of murders increased by 13 in Pesháwar as compared with 1891, but it is below the average for the past five years and below the number for each of the years 1885 to 1888 (*vide* figures given in the District Report).

The District Magistrate notes that the increase is due to trans-border men following down into the district their enemies or women who had run away from them, and that such cases cannot be prevented.

The increase of 3 cases in Hazára calls for no remarks when the figures for the year under report are compared with the five years' average.

In Kohát there is a decrease which is stated to be due to preventive measures having been taken.

Attempts at murder have decreased in Pesháwar and Kohát, and the increase of one in Hazára is trivial.

Culpable homicide rose by 9 in Peshâwar. The increase is remarkable, the number for 1892 being double the average of five years and being in excess of each of the past five years as shown below :—

1887	6
1888	10
1889	9
1890	7
1891	7

No explanation has been given in the District Report.

In Hazâra there is a rise of 2 cases, but the number for 1892 is below that for 1890 (8 cases).

Riots have increased by 9 in Peshâwar only, but the number for 1892 is still below the average.

Offences affecting property have diminished in all the districts.

In Peshâwar the decrease was by 224 cases. The District Report shows that this decrease was in cases of theft and criminal trespass, partly due to security for good behaviour having been taken from bad characters during the past few years, and partly to the careful working of the Police.

The Hazâra Report does not show under what minor head the decrease of 53 was. The decrease of 128 in Kohât was chiefly in cases of ordinary theft and lurking house-trespass, due to the prevalence of fever during three quarters of the year, whereby persons prone to the commission of such offences were probably incapacitated. Besides the above mentioned offences, the noticeable feature in Hazâra, according to the figures in the District Report, is the increase of 46 in the cases of house-trespass and house-breaking (section 449* to 452, 454, 455, 457, 458, Indian Penal Code), but considering the figures for 1888 to 1890 given in the District Report, the number for 1892 does not seem abnormal. The District Magistrate considers that all cases falling under these sections are really not serious as offences against property and gives reasons for this view in his report.

In Kohât the noticeable variations were these :—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Criminal force		41
Offences relating to marriage	42	...
Robbery	11	...

explanation of variation under 1 is the same as given above with regard to offences of theft and lurking house-trespass. As to No. 2, the increase has been put down to the decrease in references to Councils of Elders under section 10. As for No. 3, the explanation given is that this is a species of crime to which peculiar facilities are afforded by the physical characteristics of the district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Captain H. A. Deane.)

Although there was an increase of 13 cases of murder, there was a corresponding decrease of 14 cases of attempt to murder, when compared with the figures of 1891. The figures for murders for the past eight years are :—

1885	100
1886	109
1887	97
1888	79
1889	43
1890	54
1891	49
1892	62

The increase in murders is due to cases committed by trans-border men following down into the district their enemies or women who had run away from them. Such cases as these it is almost impracticable to prevent, as the first that is heard of them is the report of the murder. These cases, during the year, were 13 in number. The majority of the cases by the people of the district were due to women, 34 being attributable to this cause, and there will always be a certain number of cases of this nature which cannot be prevented. Seven cases were the outcome of sudden quarrels and enmity, such as might occur in any district.

Seven cases only were attributable to blood-feuds, and of these one only was an old feud in regard to which security had been taken. This is very satisfactory as showing that the preventive sections of the Frontier Crimes Regulation have had the effect of cooling down an immense number of bitter old feuds.

Three cases only were murder in connection with offences against property, and this must be regarded as satisfactory.

Deducting 13 cases committed by trans-border men against trans-border people who had come temporarily to the district during this year, as against 6 last year, the record of murder for the year is not a heavy one for this district.

There was a slight increase of 9 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of 7 cases of kidnapping, when compared with the figures of 1891.

There was a net decrease of 254 cases of theft and criminal trespass, when compared with the figures of 1891. This is no doubt due to security for good behaviour having been systematically taken from bad characters during the past few years, assisted by the great sickness in the district and by careful Police working. Judicious supervision by Police of known bad characters has undoubtedly had a good effect, and the fact that the connection of members of gangs with each other is known has a tendency to deter them from committing crime.

* * * * *

4,057 cases or 87·50 per cent were disposed of, against 3,641 cases or 81·94 per cent in 1891, an increase of 416 cases or 5·56 per cent.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. F. D. Cunningham.)

There is a decrease of 85 in reports of offences under the Penal Code and of 248 in cases admitted. The ratio of offences committed to crime reported has thus fallen from 70·61 to 61·36 per cent; the percentage of cases brought to trial is rather lower than in 1891, but almost the same as in the year before that. The decrease in offences under the Penal Code is real and satisfactory, although, as will be noted below, it has occurred mainly in the petty forms of crime, still serious offences have been below the normal.

The increase shown under "Special Laws" is partly nominal, due to more cases being taken up under the "Preventive Jurisdiction" of the Criminal Code; to more prosecutions for offences against sanitation and conservancy, the unhealthiness of the past season rendering necessary a more rigorous application of the law in this respect; and it is partly real, in consequence of an increase of offences against Forest Laws.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury.)

There is a decided decrease in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported and admitted to have occurred, which is very satisfactory; while the number of such offences under the Local and Special Laws, (the reported cases have increased), having increased by 313 or 28 per cent.

The increase in the latter is chiefly noticeable under the security cases and Frontier Crimes Regulation.

There has been a small decrease in the number of cases dismissed summarily as compared with the previous year. Frivolous or deliberately vexatious complaints are comparatively rare.

Out of 1,234 offences reported under the Indian Penal Code, 28 or about 2 per cent were struck off on the application of the Police against 37 out of 1,662, or about 3 per cent in the preceding year. Only 3 cases were struck off under the Local and Special Laws.

The percentage of offences found to be untrue (including summary dismissal of complaints) is 3 per cent (or 6 per cent under the Indian Penal Code alone) against 4 per cent in the preceding year.

It is remarkably small as compared with the provincial percentage of 37 for 1891.

The proportion borne by cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred is 89 per cent as compared with 83 in the preceding year.

The proportion borne by offences brought to trial to true cases under the Indian Penal Code is 68.

II—PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. W. Chevis.)

The percentage of convictions fell from 42 to 38 in 1891 and again to 35·85 during the year under report. There is no doubt that a large number of cases instituted on petition result in discharges and acquittals, but I am afraid that constant changes among Magistrates, caused by the exigencies of the public service, help to some extent to account for these unfavourable results. Magistrates entirely unacquainted with the district and character of its population can rarely make good judges of facts, and Karnál was particularly unfortunate respecting this matter, both in the year under review and the one preceding.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Captain F. Forrton.)

Convictions were obtained in 482 cases or 17 per cent.

* * * * *

I have tried the experiment of comparing cases in which convictions were obtained with cases reported as true, eliminating from the return all cases of assault, minor mischief, hurt (not grievous) and mischief.

The result is to give 76 per cent of cases in which a conviction was obtained.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIMLA.

(Mr. W. Coldstream.)

Under no head is the increase remarkable, and they may be put down to the ordinary fluctuations in crime.

Under the head of criminal trespass for commission of serious offences there is a decrease of 34 cases.

Seventy per cent of admittedly true cases were brought to trial. This is a very good percentage.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried is rather low. The lowest percentages of convictions in trials under sections under which there was any considerable number of cases occurred under heads rioting or affray, simple hurt, assault, offences relating to marriage, defamation.

In all these convictions are hard to obtain.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR.

(Colonel H. Wood.)

The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 623 cases in 1892, as compared with the number of such cases in 1891. In 1891 and 1890 these offences had risen by 270 and 379 cases, respectively. The number of offences reported under Special and Local Laws decreased by 293 cases. In 1891 they had decreased by 57 cases, but in 1890 they had increased by 152 cases. The decrease under both heads amounted to 916 cases, or about 17 per cent, which is a very satisfactory result.

The percentage of offences brought to trial to those admitted (91·55) is very high, but in view of this high proportion the proportion of convictions, although a good average (37·87), is not so good as might be expected.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Colonel A. S. Roberts.)

Out of 559 burglary cases admitted, only 92 cases were brought to trial, and in only 70 cases convictions were obtained. I have gone fully into the matter in the Police Report.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. A. L. Montgomery).

The principal fact brought out in Statement II is that the convictions are high in the more serious classes of cases, and low in petty cases.

For instance, the percentage of persons convicted for hurt is only 19¼, for wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement 18½, for criminal force and assault 15, for minor cases of criminal trespass 21½, and for offences relating to marriage 12. More false complaints are brought under these heads than under any other, and I do not consider the small proportion of convictions here as unsatisfactory. On the other hand, for the more important class of cases, notably those cognizable by the police, the convictions show a much higher percentage, *e.g.*,

Offences against the public tranquillity	84 45
Contempts of lawful authority of public servants	70 79
False evidence and offences against public justice	53 84
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	78 57
Offences affecting public health, &c.	74 81
Offences affecting life	79·31
Theft	76·11
Robbery and dacoity	75·0
Receiving stolen property	67 77
Criminal trespass, serious cases	69 76

Although there are plenty of false complaints made of serious crime also, most are made to the Police and are by them eliminated before they can reach the courts.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. H. T. Marshall.)

As is too often the case, the percentage was small of convictions for offences affecting life. Sixty persons were brought to trial and only 25 convicted. There were 21 murders and only 7 convictions.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Mr. H. C. Fanshawe.)

Offences admitted to have occurred increased by 606 or by 11·9 per cent, the number of persons concerned increased by 456, and the number of persons convicted by 342, the percentage of persons convicted to those tried being 27·1; the number of cases in which convictions were secured increased by 196, and the percentage of convictions to offences admitted to have occurred was 23·3.

Admitted cases increased principally under the following heads:—

Chapter XVI.—Offences against the human body.

	1891.	1892.	*Increase.*
Hurt	669	908	239
Assault	958	1,337	379
Murder	19	21	2

Chapter XVII.—Offences against property.

Receiving stolen property	120	134	14 or per cent,	11·7
Mischief	134	178	44 „	32·8
Trespass { Serious	862	890	28 „	3·2
Trespass { Minor	125	275	150 „	120·0

Chapter XX.—Offences relating to marriage.

1891.	1892.	*Difference.*
189	235	46 or per cent, 24·3

Chapter XXII.—Criminal intimidation.

1891.	1892.	*Difference.*
51	91	40 or per cent, 78·4

I have no explanation to offer for these differences except the general explanation above. The increase in murders is to be regretted, especially as the successful prosecution of such cases is very difficult in spite of the appointment of public prosecutors. There should have been a still larger increase in cases under Chapter XI (wilfully giving false evidence), as this offence is terribly common in the judicial proceedings in all courts.

Admitted cases of murder and other offences affecting life, taken together, show a decrease of 2 only. Sixty persons concerned in these were brought to trial, of whom 25 only were convicted.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson.)

There is a considerable increase in the number of persons disposed of, as compared with the previous three years, and an improvement in the percentage convicted, which is very much better than the average for the province. A satisfactory feature, as it goes to show that greater care is taken in this district to convict the guilty or to avoid bringing the innocent before the courts.

III.—BAD LIVELIHOOD CASES.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. W. Chevis.)

The falling off in the number of bad livelihood cases is due to a large number of persons having been put on security in the preceding year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel C. F. Massy.)

The figures for persons required to furnish security for good behaviour have fallen from 745 to 289, as against 177 persons in 1890. The fall is accounted for by the fact that many persons of bad livelihood are still under a long term of security.

Further, the District Superintendent of Police, under my instructions, has been personally enquiring into the merits of each case during his cold weather tour, and a large list has now been prepared and, after inspection by me, sent to the subordinate Magistrate since the close of the year under report. These figures are accordingly not shown here. The matter receives full attention, and the law is put into force with energy. The Magistrates are required to take up these cases in the thánás in which the accused persons reside, so as to make the enquiry as thorough as possible, and save witnesses the trouble and expense of repairing to head-quarters.

On the subject of requiring security, it may be observed that persons of bad character are beginning to learn that they may furnish it without incurring any inconvenience more serious than paying what amounts to an additional fine in the (I fear improbable) event of being convicted of an offence. Their sureties are, as a rule, "squared" in advance by having made over to them the sum they will be called upon to pay if the offender is so unlucky as to be convicted. I expect great things from the Habitual Offender's Act when it becomes law, as we shall then, I hope, have the power of controlling the criminal and punishing him for absence from his village without leave. At present he may go where he pleases, and the law can only touch him when he has been actually convicted of an offence. The lambardárs may report that he is absent, but no punishment attaches to this fact; and the criminal cares little for any "moral pressure" they are able to bring to bear upon him. We fine the lambardárs for not reporting a criminal's absence; but when we receive the report we can do nothing with it, as our hands are tied by the law.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. A. L. Montgomery.)

The number of persons from whom security for good behaviour was demanded this year was 728. A great deal of care has been bestowed in the preparation of lists of bad characters. A few years ago Munshi Mannu Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was sent round the district to note the names of bad characters; his list contained much valuable information.

Last year the tahsildárs were ordered to prepare lists. When these were ready they were compared with the Police lists and with that prepared by Munshi Mannu Lál, and after a considerable amount of inquiry, finally revised lists were made over to a selected Magistrate, who was ordered to go out and take security thána by thána. I have before remarked that the working of section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, and following sections is beset with difficulties; we wish to get hold of the principal criminals but the principal criminals are often men of position, and succeed in keeping their names out of the Police lists of bad characters; while Deputy Inspectors are apt to swell their lists by the inclusion of men who cannot be described as habitual thieves or receivers, or who are unable to pay sufficiently to have their names excluded. I think the plan we are now following is the best that can be adopted; the lists are very carefully scrutinised by officers of position, and the Magistrate who finally goes out to demand security is ordered to exercise his discretion in taking up his cases, and not to consider the lists he has been given as necessarily correct or exhaustive.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Mr. H. C. Fanshawe).

The details of bad livelihood cases for the past three years are as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of persons from whom security was demanded	180	531	1,112
Number of persons imprisoned in default ...	39	33	108
Number of persons detained for more than one month in default	16	7	40
Average amount of security demanded ...	226	206	189

The proceedings adopted for taking security for good behaviour have been noticed in detail in the Police Report; and these proceedings must be much more widely extended if we are to cope effectually with habitual criminals in the villages.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy).

In this connection I might add that several lambardárs from whom security has been taken have recently been dismissed, and that, as persons put on security are careful not to commit offences in the districts in which their security has been taken, enquiry is being made regarding the convictions of such persons in neighbouring districts. The clue given by an anonymous petition recently received, showed that a person put on security in this district had been convicted within the period of his security in Gujránwála, and steps are now being taken against him and his sureties.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR

(Mr. J. Wilson.)

The number of persons put on security is considerably larger than last year though less than in previous years. Greater care is now taken by preliminary enquiry to ascertain that only noted criminals are called on to furnish security and the large proportion imprisoned in default goes to show that many of them were really bad characters. Only 55 were detained for more than a month. I believe that had these proceedings not been taken, the increase in offences against property would have been much larger than it really has been, but the proposed legislation for the surveillance of bad characters by the Police will have a still greater effect in putting down crime.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Christie),

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of, relating to security for bad livelihood, in each district, during the past five years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890	1891	1892
Dera Ismail Khan	63	41	134	142	127
Dera Gházi Khan	166	156	296	275	294
Bannu	361	596	569	1,017	390
Total ...	590	793	999	1,434	811

It will be seen that the decrease is mainly confined to Bannu where the number which had increased from 361 in 1888 to 1,017 in 1891 has fallen to 390 in the year under report. No explanation of this variation has been furnished by the District Magistrate. Of the 859 persons proceeded against security was demanded from 648, and of these 198 were imprisoned in default: the number of persons who were in jail for more than one month was 47, as compared with 86 in 1891 and 54 in 1890.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson.)

As explained in printed sheet No. I., the number of bad livelihood cases has fallen off greatly owing to a very large number of bad characters having been put on security in 1891.

IV MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Colonel A. S. Roberts.)

On the principle adopted with such success in regard to trades and industries, of selecting one subject every year and writing a monograph on it, I would suggest that each year one subject be taken up as a speciality out of the Criminal Report, such as offences against the person or against property, fines, the treatment of witnesses, procedure, &c., &c., and a number of questions set for report and a monograph be written on it by a selected officer, so that in a few years each of the most important subjects would have been dealt with thoroughly and all the facts regarding it thrashed out, we should then have something reliable and satisfactory to go upon. All sorts of evils would then be brought to light and great divergences of practice would be discovered. An immense amount of good would be done to the administration by a searching enquiry into each subject, in succession. At present, as in the old days of trade and industry reports, no one subject is satisfactorily dealt with but a lot of inaccurate statistics are served up year after year, facts are not properly digested, and a number of ingenious but often conflicting and valueless opinions are given because under the present system sufficient time and attention cannot be given to them.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. G. W. Rivaz.)

A great deal of the District Magistrate's valuable time would be saved if bigamy cases were made triable by a Magistrate of the first class. I can see no reason why they should not be.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. A. L. Montgomery.)

An endeavour is being made to enforce village responsibility as much as possible. It is hopeless to expect the ordinary staff of a Police Station to cope with crime in some 200 villages unless it is materially assisted by the zaildárs, village headmen, and village watchmen. I am having lists prepared by zails showing the number of serious cases in each village during the past year. In those villages in which there is most undetected crime, I intend to punish the village headmen and also the zaildár of the zail in which the villages are situated.

I also propose to dismiss the watchmen of the worst villages. In villages where the headmen and watchmen do their duty there is practical immunity from serious offences; burglaries and thefts occur only in those places where the village officials are either negligent or themselves abettors of crime.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Mr. A. Anderson.)

In the Habitual Criminals Bill I have suggested that Magistrates of the first class should have power to refer cases to the District Magistrate for punishment in the same way that second class Magistrates can refer cases to him. It is impossible for the District Magistrate to take up all cases himself and record evidence: and yet I am certain that in not a few cases the punishment awarded by first class Magistrates is insufficient.

* * * * * *

There is too great a tendency to forget that the Police and the Magistracy are both working to one end. Native Magistrates especially, with a few exceptions, do not afford any assistance to the Police in matters coming before them, but take advantage of every opportunity they can find to dismiss cases. The Police have a hard enough time with almost all the people against them, but their work would be easier if all Magistrates would co-operate with them in having the guilty punished.

APPENDIX B, TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

NOTE ON THE WORKING OF THE HONORARY MAGISTRATE'S COURT OF LAHAUL.

APPENDIX B.

COURT OF THE HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF LAHAUL, KANGRA DISTRICT.

There is only one Honorary Court in the Lahaul portion of the Kángra District, namely that of Thákar Hari Chand of Lahaul, Magistrate of the second class.

There were 48 offences reported in his Court during the year 1892, of which 47 were under the Indian Penal Code and one under Local and Special Laws.

The number returned as true and that of cases brought to trial was 48, involving 108 persons. All these cases were disposed of at an average duration of 2 days. Out of the 108 persons tried, 18 were discharged, 31 acquitted and 59 convicted.

The sentences awarded were as follows:—

Three persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days and under, and fined also: 56 persons were sentenced to fine only.

The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 206, all of which was realized. The amount ordered and paid by way of compensation was Rs. 89.

One hundred and fifty-two witnesses attended the Court of the Honorary Magistrate, all of whom were discharged after one day. The number of witnesses who were examined was 139. Seventy witnesses were dieted at an average cost of four annas each.